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SUZUKI ADDRESSES CANCUN SUMMIT, MEETS LEADERS

Address at Opening Session

OW230031 Tokyo KYODO in English 0009 GMT 23 Oct 81

[Excerpts] Cancun, Mexico, Oct 22 (KYODO) -- Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki spoke at the opening session of the North-South summit Thursday and expressed his support for global round of negotiations at the United Nations. He also said that North-South cooperation is indispensable to the solution of various problems facing the world's rich and poor nations. The prime minister told the session that "Japan realizes the political significance of the global rounds of negotiations at the United Nations and hopes sincerely that, as early as possible, agreement on procedure and agenda acceptable to both North and South will be obtained and every arrangement for its launching will be made. I hope that forward-looking and constructive achievements concerning this matter will be made at this meeting in Cancun."

He pledged that his government will "continue to expand positively its official development assistance, further endeavor to increase the ratio of official development assistance to gross national product and make efforts to more than double the aggregate official development assistance disbursed in the latter five years of the 1970's, namely, approximately dollar 10.7 billion in the aggregate official development assistance to be disbursed in the first five years of the 1980's."

Suzuki said Japan will:

- Aim at more than doubling the aggregate national budget related to official development assistance allocated in the latter five years of the 1970's in the first five years of the 1980's.
- Endeavor to increase positively its official loans.
- Respond positively to the request for capital subscription and so forth to be made by international development financial institutions.

He also called on recipient countries to "redouble their self-reliant efforts, and at the same time, do everything possible to use all the assistance rendered as effectively and efficiently as possible."

Address at Second Session

OW230155 Tokyo KYODO in English 0141 GMT 23 Oct 81

[Excerpts] Cancun, Mexico, Oct 22 (KYODO) -- Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki Thursday threw his support behind a global round of negotiations at the United Nations and pledged Japan's readiness to contribute to increased food production.

At the second session, Suzuki specifically requested to speak, and said Japan is ready to increase its fund to the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), a United Nations agency designed to help develop agriculture in developing nations. He also said Japan is prepared to cooperate positively with other UN organizations, such as the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO).

Suzuki stressed that Japan's official development assistance (ODA) will primarily be directed at increased farm production and the development of villages and agriculture. He said Japan will make contributions to the development of comprehensive agriculture and aid in the training of farm experts. The prime minister said Japan will accept fishery and forestry trainees from developing nations and dispatch Japanese experts abroad as part of the program to help the Third World.

Prime Minister Suzuki said efforts to boost food output are "indispensable to the peace and stability of the world." Rather than any theory, he added, increased food production and agricultural development must be carried out now.

Prime Minister Suzuki said Japan's bilateral official development assistance (ODA) for food, villages and agriculture in 1980 amounted to about \$830 million, nearly three times that of 1977. "Japan places importance in ODA on the development of villages and agriculture" in the Third World, he added.

"The question of hunger is one of the most serious problems confronting mankind," Suzuki said. "There are about 400 million people in the developing nations who suffer from lack of nutrition. There are no signs that they will decline. It is estimated that the world population will rise to six billion by the end of this century."

He said a settlement of the population problem and increased food output particularly in developing countries is indispensable to their existence and to the peace and prosperity of the world. He stressed that agriculture is the "foundation of nation building" and pointed out that there are about two billion people living in villages in the world's less fortunate countries.

Meeting With Portillo

OW230023 Tokyo KYODO in English 0006 GMT 23 Oct 81

[Text] Cancun, Mexico, Oct 22 (KYODO) -- Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki and Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo agreed Thursday that they should make efforts for successful holding of the North-South summit.

At the 30-minute meeting held at the Cancun Sheraton Hotel, they also agreed that efforts should be made to work for arriving at a positive conclusion at the summit on UN global negotiations. Agreement also was reached to endeavor for solving of the energy issue and for promoting increased food production and agricultural development.

The prime minister and president met prior to the opening of the two-day summit. On bilateral relations Suzuki and the president agreed that exchanges in the personnel, trade and cultural sectors should be promoted further. Suzuki expressed gratitude to Mexico's proposal to increase its crude oil supply to Japan. He added that Japanese private firms were conducting a study on the proposal and sought the consideration of the Mexican side.

Meeting With Nyerere

OW230213 Tokyo KYODO in English 0155 GMT 23 Oct 81

[Text] Cancun, Mexico, Oct 22 (KYODO) -- President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania told Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki Thursday afternoon he was moved by the speech Suzuki made at the opening session in the morning of the first North-South summit. He said the prime minister's speech indicated that Japan was dealing in earnest with problems faced between the North and South.

The president referred to his visit to Japan last March and said he was deeply gratified at the warm treatment accorded him by the Japanese people.

Suzuki met with Nyerere for some 30 minutes after the conclusion of the first session of the summit.

VISIT OF SOVIET EDUCATION MINISTER APPROVED

OW220029 Tokyo KYODO in English 0015 GMT 22 Oct 81

[Text] Tokyo, Oct 22 (KYODO) -- Soviet Education Minister Mikhail Prokofyev applied for a visa with the Japanese Embassy in Moscow Wednesday to visit Japan late this month as a member of a Supreme Soviet mission, according to the Foreign Ministry.

Officials said the government, which froze exchange of visits between Japanese and Soviet officials of the Cabinet minister class as part of the sanctions against the Soviet Union for its intervention in Afghanistan in December 1979, plans to allow the education minister to visit Japan. They said, however, that Prokofyev will not be allowed to meet with Japanese Cabinet ministers and that he will be treated only as a member of the Supreme Soviet mission. Therefore, the officials said his visit to Japan does not mean that the government has eased the restrictions on visits of high Soviet officials.

Prokofyev and other members of the Supreme Soviet mission are scheduled to arrive in Tokyo on October 28 at the invitation of the Dietmen's League for Japan-Soviet Friendship headed by Hirohide Ishida of the Liberal-Democratic Party. They will leave for home on November 3.

SUZUKI TO ATTEND NEXT UN DISARMAMENT TALKS

OW221243 Tokyo KYODO in English 1238 GMT 22 Oct 81

[Excerpt] Cancun, Mexico, Oct 22 (KYODO) -- Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki plans to attend himself the Second UN Special General Assembly on Disarmament scheduled to be held for about five weeks from next mid-June in New York, sources accompanying Suzuki here said Thursday. Suzuki hopes that, on the occasion of the UN meeting, he will also visit Washington to talk with President Ronald Reagan, the sources said.

GOVERNMENT DEFENDS DEFENSE WHITE PAPER FIGURES

OW230241 Tokyo KYODO in English 0210 GMT 23 Oct 81

[Text] Tokyo, Oct 23 (KYODO) -- The government said in a written answer to a question by an opposition Dietman Friday that there can be discrepancies in the estimation of Soviet troop strength between Japan's white paper on defense for this year and a recent U.S. report on the extent of Soviet military buildup.

The government decided at a Cabinet meeting on the written answer to a question by Yutaka Hata, a Shinsei-Club member of the House of Councillors, who pointed out sharp discrepancies in the estimation of Soviet troop strength between the two reports. The written answer said there can be some discrepancies in the estimation of Soviet military strength in the Japanese and U.S. reports, since the reports were released from their respective viewpoints.

The Defense Agency's 1981 white paper on defense estimates the Soviet ground troop strength at 184 divisions, 51 of them disposed along the Chinese-Soviet border and 39 of the 51 divisions in the Far East areas (the Far East, Zabaikal and Mongolian military districts). Meanwhile, the Pentagon publication "Soviet Military Power" estimates the Soviet ground troop strength at more than 180 divisions in the Soviet Union, including Warsaw Pact areas, more than 45 of them disposed in the Asian area, including the Chinese-Soviet border areas.

Hata also claimed that the Japanese white paper exaggerated its description of the strength of the Soviet Pacific Fleet and Air Force in the Far East, but the written answer contended that the description was reasonable from the viewpoint of the nation's security.

The Japanese white paper estimates the strength of the Soviet Pacific Fleet at 800 warships, including subsidiary ones, while the U.S. report has it at 720 warships. The Japanese white paper also estimates the strength of Soviet fighters in the Far East at 2,210 fighters, including air-defense ones.

NODONG SINMUN HITS CHON'S 'CONCENTRATION CAMPS'

SK211732 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1709 GMT 21 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang, October 21 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN October 20 printed a signed commentary titled "Rule By Bayonet and Prison Cannot Last Long."

As already reported, the Chon Tu-hwan group set up a "special prison" accommodating 7,000 prisoners in a solitary island isolated from human community to torture and murder a large number of patriots there, the commentary notes, and says: A spokesman of the South Korean puppet embassy in Japan admitted some time ago that the South Korean military fascist clique detains a large number of people in concentration camps by invoking the "public security law" under which it can detain guiltless people at will without going through any legal procedures.

The Chon Tu-hwan gang of murderers blindfolds "criminals" to be sent to these death camps shrouded in secrecy and puts them to indescribably brutal tortures there to physically disable them for life and commits even the thrice-cursed atrocity of killing them all so that none of them may return home alive.

The Chon Tu-hwan gang's brutal atrocity is an unpardonable violation of and insult to the dignity and elementary rights of man, a malicious act stifling freedom and democracy, and the towering crime of massacring fellow countrymen which is without precedent in the long history of our nation. It graphically shows the vicious nature of the traitor Chon Tu-hwan as a truculent fascist tyrant and proves that his loud-advertised slogan of "liberation from political suppression" is a whopping lie and empty talk.

In South Korea where human rights are most ruthlessly trampled underfoot in the world, any slight desire for democracy and peaceful reunification is regarded as a crime and any slight discontent with the military fascist dictatorship is severely punished and stifled. Under the iron rule of fascism which takes bayonet as politics and arrest and punishment as a means of rule, anyone who refuses submission is arrested as a criminal. In the last one year alone the Chon Tu-hwan group indicted as many as 753,000 people on groundless charges and imposed harsh penalties upon them. This fact is enough to show how vicious and frantic its suppression is.

The Chon Tu-hwan fascist gang tries to put down the just struggle of the South Korean people and students by the rule of bayonet and prison and thereby maintain the treacherous military fascist rule. But the situation will not develop as it wishes. As shown by the miserable end of all the preceding fascist dictators, the wilder the oppressors run, the earlier their end will come.

History and the people have long stigmatized Chon Tu-hwan, the traitor and fascist manic, as the butcher of the nation and passed a death sentence upon him, the commentary notes, and says: The South Korean people will bring down a sledge hammer of revenge upon the head of the murderous gangster sooner or later.

SOUTH TO STAGE FIRING EXERCISES IN WEST SEA

SK211022 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1004 GMT 21 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang, October 21 (KCNA) -- The South Korean military fascist clique announced on October 18 that it would stage firing exercises in the West Sea southeast of Ochong Island from October 27 to 29 and from November 4 to 6 with the mobilisation of many warships and equipment, according to a report.

The Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique, at the dictates of the U.S. imperialists, is becoming more feverish in their war gambles in East, West and South Sea and on the ground.

KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES BENIN FOREIGN MINISTER

SK230416 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0300 GMT 23 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang, October 23 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on October 22 received His Excellency Simon Ifede Ogomma, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation of the People's Republic of Benin, on an official goodwill visit to our country, and his party.

On hand were Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam and Minister of External Economic Affairs Chong Song-nam.

Atchessi Edmond, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Benin Embassy, was present there.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song had a conversation with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

KIM IL-SONG GREETS YUGOSLAVIA'S DRAGOSAVAC

SK230015 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2200 GMT 22 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang, October 23 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, on October 22 sent a message of greetings to Comrade Dusan Dragosavac upon the latter's election as president of the Presidency of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia.

The message reads: I, on behalf of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and on my own, extend warm congratulations to you on your election as president of the Presidency of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia.

In the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations between the Workers Party of Korea and the League of Communists of Yugoslavia will grow stronger and develop in the future, I take this opportunity to wish great successes to your people in their struggle to successfully greet the 12th Congress of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and to you in your responsible work.

YI CHONG-OK MEETS MALAYSIAN ECONOMIC DELEGATION

SK230017 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2203 GMT 22 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang, October 23 (KCNA) -- Premier Yi Chong-ok on October 22 met and had a friendly conversation with the Malaysian Government economic and technical delegation headed by Dato Shahril bin Abdul Samad, member of Parliament of Malaysia and deputy minister of trade and industries.

On hand were Choe Chong-kun and other personages concerned.

FURTHER ON DPRK SOCIALIST YOUTH LEAGUE CONGRESS

Welcome for U.S. Delegation

SK221051 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1020 GMT 22 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang, October 22 (KCNA) -- A meeting of youth and students was held on October 21 at the Kim Chaek Polytechnical Institute in welcome of the delegation of the U.S. youth against war and fascism visiting Korea to attend the Seventh Congress of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea.

Addressing the meeting first, O Yong-kon said: We are glad to note that the number of the friends supporting the cause of the Korean people is increasing in the United States, too. The U.S. youth against war and fascism staged massive demonstrations on many occasions in strong demand of the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea and took solidarity steps in support of our people's cause of national reunification. This struggle waged by the U.S. youth against war and fascism deals a heavy blow at the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean military fascist clique and serves as a great encouragement to our people and youth.

He expressed the belief that the U.S. youth against war and fascism will as ever stand firm on the side of justice to actively support and encourage our peoples' struggle for the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea.

Speaking next, head of the delegation Pam Kirkland extended, on behalf of the U.S. youth against war and fascism, warm greetings and deep thanks to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il for the honour restowed upon them to attend the Seventh Congress of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea.

He [as published] noted that the U.S. imperialists unleashed the Korean war with a wild design to swallow up the whole of Korea, but, he said, the Korean people under the guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the Workers Party of Korea became the first to defeat the U.S. imperialists. Stressing that Korea is one, he demanded the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialists from South Korea.

Member of the delegation William Doures said that their Korean visit encouraged them to conduct a powerful anti-war movement in the United States to curb the war plan of the Reagan administration and have the U.S. troops withdrawn from South Korea.

Welcome for PRC Delegation

SK221115 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1046 GMT 22 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang, October 22 (KCNA) -- A meeting of youth welcoming the delegation of the Communist Youth League of China attending the Seventh Congress of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea was held on October 21 at the Workers Hall of Culture of the Hwanghae iron and steel works.

Addressing the meeting, Kim Ki-hyon said: The friendship between the youths of Korea and China is a deep rooted and precious friendship provided by the great leader of the Korean people Comrade Kim Il-song and the great leader of the Chinese people Comrade Mao Zedong, a friendship between close revolutionary comrades-in-arms who have always shared life and death, weal and woe in the bloody struggle against imperialism, the common enemy, and for national and class liberation, and a traditional friendship which has withstood all the trials and constantly strengthened and developed on the road of the common struggle to realize the cause of anti-imperialism and independence, the cause of socialism and communism.

He pointed out that the revolutionary struggles of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea and the Communist Youth League of China powerfully inspired the communist youth movement of the world and they made a common contribution to the development of the world revolution.

Saying that the fraternal Chinese people and youth have made big successes in the sacred struggle to reunify the whole country by restoring Taiwan to the motherland, he stated: We fully support the nine-point policy to restore Taiwan to the motherland and to reunify peacefully the whole country, which Comrade Chairman Ye Jianying reclarified some time ago, as a just policy reflecting the desire and the fundamental interests of the entire Chinese people.

Warmly congratulating the fraternal Chinese youth upon their successes achieved in the building of a new society and the struggle for the peaceful reunification of the whole country, he sincerely wished Chinese comrades greater success in their struggle for implementing the decisions of the sixth plenary meeting of the 11th Central Committee of the Communist Party of China.

Head of the delegation Han Ying, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Youth League of China, spoke next at the meeting.

He said: the Chinese youth wholeheartedly rejoice at the successes registered by you in the struggle for carrying through the decisions of the Sixth Congress of the Workers Party of Korea and wish you greater success in the future struggle.

He stressed that the Chinese youth would as ever resolutely support the three principles and five-point policy of national reunification and the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo put forward by President Kim Il-song.

Pointing to the friendly relations between the peoples and youths of China and Korea, he emphasized that their militant friendship and revolutionary unity were personally provided and nursed by the great leader of the Chinese people Chairman Mao Zedong and Premier Zhou Enlai, his close comrade-in-arms, in their lifetime together with President Kim Il-song, the great leader of the Korean people and an intimate friend of the Chinese people.

He declared that the Chinese youth would greatly value the friendship and unity with the Korean youth and make every effort to consolidate and develop it.

South Korean's Address

SK221131 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1103 GMT 22 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang, October 22 (KCNA) -- The head of the delegation of South Korean youth and students made a congratulatory speech at the second day session of the Seventh Congress of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea on October 21 in Pyongyang.

He said: This congress convened at a time when the chuche revolution is being stoutly carried forward under the wise guidance of the great leader General Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il is a significant grand meeting of honourable successors to the revolution which will record one more remarkable, great monument in the history of our youth movement and bring earlier the bright future of the cause of chuche.

Noting that thanks to the great chuche idea and outstanding guidance of the respected and beloved leader General Kim Il-song, the world's best socialist system has been established in the northern half of the DPRK, he continued:

Today our socialist fatherland is throwing its rays all over the world as a country of boundless glory which has provided a firm guarantee for splendidly carrying out the sacred cause of chuche and unwaveringly carrying it forward, by holding the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il who perfectly personifies in himself the ideas, leadership ability and personality of the great leader in high esteem as a lodestar of chuche.

In the South where human dignity and national sovereignty are totally trampled underfoot, Kimilsongism is rapidly spreading with a great attraction among the workers, peasants, intellectuals and other broad popular masses, particularly among us young people and students, along with the peoples' desire for independence which is constantly growing stronger.

Today the great banner of Kimilsongism is powerfully fluttering above us in the South as a powerful torch burning the vicious colonial fascist rule and as a shining beacon brightly illuminating the road to a bright future. Following this immortal banner, we young people and students have adorned the past ten years with the fierce flames of the worthwhile struggle against fascism and for realising democracy and achieving the reunification of the country.

Pointing to the tasks facing the South Korean youth in the sacred struggle for national salvation to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, he continued: Holding high the banner of Kimilsongism, we will firmly build up the leading nuclei, arm the broad sections of young people and students with the chuche world outlook and rally them as firm as a rock around the great leader General Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il to glorify the youth eternally on the road of the cause of chuche.

As our immediate task we will further intensify the struggle against fascism and for democracy to overthrow the Chon Tu-hwan gang of murderers and establish a patriotic democratic government and more valiantly wage the resistance struggle against U.S. imperialism and for national salvation to explode the U.S. imperialist colonial rule in South Korea.

In particular, we will vigorously wage a just patriotic struggle to carry into effect the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo advanced by the great leader General Kim Il-song at the Sixth Congress of the Workers Party of Korea and achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

He extended deep thanks to the delegates of the progressive youth and students of various countries of the world for their fraternal support to and international solidarity with the struggle of the South Korean youth and students for independence, democracy and reunification, and expressed the hope that they would as ever render active support and encouragement.

In conclusion he, reflecting the ardent loyalty of the entire youth, students and patriotic people of the South, heartily wished good health and a long life to the great leader General Kim Il-song, the sun of the nation and legendary hero, and to the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, the great lodestar of our young vanguards, for the reunification of the fatherland and the nation-wide victory of the chuche cause and for the strengthening and development of our youth movement and the eternal prosperity of the Kim Il-song era.

Address by Korean From Japan

SK230117 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1543 GMT 22 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang, October 22 (KCNA) -- Head of the congratulatory group of Korean youth and students in Japan Comrade Pak Chong-u, vice-chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the League of Korean Youth in Japan, made a congratulatory speech at the second-day session of the Seventh Congress of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea on October 21 in Pyongyang.

We extended the highest honour and deep thanks to the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song who formed the League of Korean Youth in Japan, led the movement of Korean youth in Japan along the road of radical development and brought up the Korean youth and students in Japan to be a reliable new generation unwaveringly carrying forward the patriotic cause under the banner of the ever-victorious chuche idea. He pointed out that under the wise guidance of the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song, a big advance has been made in the movement of the Korean youth in Japan.

At present the movement of Korean youth in Japan has raised it as an important problem to carry forward the patriotic cause, the cause of chuche, in conformity with the new demand of reality in which the generation is being alternated in the movement of Koreans in Japan, and is splendidly solving this problem. Through the struggle to Kimilsongize its ranks, today the League of Korean Youth in Japan has first of all established the ideological system of chuche in a more all-round way and more firmly and has been strengthened and developed into a revolutionary, virile and militant organisation.

We members of the League of Korean Youth in Japan and Korean youth in Japan have achieved precious successes in the struggle for the reunification of the fatherland, too. We are widely explaining and propagandizing internally and externally the new proposal for national reunification advanced by the great leader and actively supporting and encouraging the struggle of the South Korean youth and students and people against fascism and for democracy and rousing Korean youth of various strata with differing ideas and ideologies in Japan to take valiantly the road of reunification, the road of patriotism by decisively strengthening the work of national unity with them. We are bringing into full bloom our wisdom and passion in all work of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon), defending the democratic national rights of Korean residents in Japan and proudly demonstrating the honour of the homeland.

Today when many countries of the world are undergoing a painful trial due to the problem of youth, we Korean youth in Japan, together with the young people in the homeland, are firmly carrying forward the patriotic cause, cherishing deep in our hearts the high honour of being Kimilsongist guards. This is entirely attributable to the outstanding guidance of the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song. The historic path of our youth movement and the experience of us Korean youth in Japan prove that the happiness of our youth today and their bright future lie in remaining loyal to the guidance of the great leader generation after generation.

He continued: We will firmly arm the entire Korean youth in Japan with the immortal chuche idea, vigorously accelerate the Kimilsongisation of the ranks of the League of Korean Youth in Japan and make the Korean youth in Japan ardent adherents of the chuche idea to embody it in practice and constantly and reliably carry forward the movement of Koreans in Japan under whatever adversity.

We solemnly pledge ourselves to the congress that we will, at the same time, firmly defend national dignity and rights abroad, actively support the struggle of the South Korean youth and students against fascism and for democracy and vigorously struggle for the realisation of the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo to unfailingly reunify the country in the generation of the great leader and positively contribute to accelerating the final victory of the cause of chuche.

Opening of Third Session

SK230501 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0410 GMT 23 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang, October 23 (KCNA) -- The third-day session of the Seventh Congress of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea [LSWYK] was held on October 22.

The debate on "On the Summing Up of the Work of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea," the first agenda item, continued at the session. Twentyone delegates of LSWYK organizations took the floor.

The speakers said that it was an important success which was made in the work of the LSWYK during the period under review that the youth were firmly prepared to be the successor to the cause of chuche faithful to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the party and the revolution and made to perform feats on the labour front as the vanguard and shock force of socialist construction.

Noting that it is the general task of the Korean youth movement to accomplish the cause of modelling the whole society on the chuche idea through generations, they stressed that all the LSWYK organizations should make the whole league replete with the chuche idea and prepare the LSWYK members and youth more firmly to be communist revolutionaries of chuche type boundlessly loyal to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the party by strengthening education in the chuche idea, loyalty and revolutionary traditions.

By strengthening class education and revolutionary education among the children and youth, all the LSWYK organizations should enhance their class consciousness and revolutionary consciousness and actively guide them to oppose such antiquated ideas as flunkeyism and dogmatism and fight and live with an unshakable determination to carry the revolution to accomplishment by their own efforts by giving full scope to their revolutionary spirit of self-reliance, they said.

They stressed that the LSWYK members and youth, regarding it as their revolutionary duty to become staunch defenders and strict practitioners of the party's line and policy, should attain ahead of schedule the grand ten long-term objectives of socialist economic construction and actively carry into reality the chuche-orientation, modernization and scientization of the national economy by energetically conducting the youth shock force movement on all fronts of socialist construction.

The entire youth, they said, should ardently love the socialist fatherland and firmly defend it and turn out in a vigorous struggle to found one Korea, a unified, independent, rich and powerful Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo, upholding our party's independent policy of national reunification.

They called for firmly uniting with the world's progressive youth and further developing the friendly and cooperative relations with them under the banner of independence, upholding the basic idea of our party's foreign policy -- independence, friendship and peace,

The congress continues.

PAEK HAK-NIM, ARMY DELEGATION LEAVE FOR RWANDA

SK230025 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2227 GMT 22 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang, October 23 (KCNA) -- A government military delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea headed by Comrade Paek Hak-nim, vice-minister of People's Armed Forces, left here Thursday by plane to attend the celebration of Armed Forces Day of the Republic of Rwanda.

It was seen off at the airport by Lieutenant Generals Pak Chung-kuk and Kim Kwang-chin, Major General Chon Chae-son and other generals and officers of the Korean People's Army and Military Attaché of the Soviet Embassy in Pyongyang G.S. Bulanov.

NO CITED ON OLYMPICS, KIRKPATRICK, CARTER-PAK

SK221332 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 20 Oct 81 p 1

[Article entitled: "No Tells Solons: P'yang Feared To Make Trouble Against Olympics"]

[Text] Foreign Minister No Sin-yong has testified that there is a likelihood that North Korea may run the risk of adventurism instead of participating in the 1988 Olympics in Seoul. However, he said in answer to lawmakers' questions in the Foreign Affairs Committee of the National Assembly yesterday that there was also a possibility North Korea would seek co-existence after giving up confrontation because of the continued growth of South Korea and its resultant status in the international community. But the reverse was more likely, said the minister. This was because, Minister No said, if North Korea chose an accommodation policy in its relations with South Korea, it would run the risk of its power falling apart.

Rep Yi Yong-il of the Democratic Justice Party, Rep Yu Han-yol of the Democratic Korea Party and Rep Pak Chong-su without party affiliation questioned the minister on a wide range of nation's foreign policy.

In answer to a question posed by Rep Yu, Minister No said there was no change in U.S. policy toward North Korea.

Rep Yu asked if presence of U.S. Ambassador to the UN Jeanne Kirkpatrick at a party given by North Koreans at the UN Headquarters and the meeting between former U.S. President Jimmy Carter and North Korea's Vice President Pak Song-chol had any connection with a U.S. policy change toward North Korea.

Minister No said he had received U.S. explanations of the two incidents. According to No's testimony, U.N. Ambassador Jeanne Kirkpatrick went to the party by mistake because another party she was to attend was being held on the same floor. As to Jimmy Carter's encounter with the North Korean vice president in Cairo on the occasion of the funeral of the late Anwar as-Sadat, No said Carter met the latter without the knowledge that he was North Korea's vice president.

As to the question why Premier Nam Tok-u skipped Britain, France and West Germany in his recent swing through the Nordic nations, No said it was because of his itinerary. Minister No flatly dismissed the notion that the skip might have been caused by strains in diplomatic relations with the three nations. He said diplomatic relations with the three nations were in "good shape" at the present moment.

EDITORIAL VIEWS CANCUN NORTH-SOUTH MEETING

K230228 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 22 Oct 81 p 2

[Editorial: "Summit Meeting Between Poor and Rich Countries"]

[Excerpt] The North-South summit meeting's main issue, that is, the priority agenda topic for the meeting, concerns global negotiations. In particular, South delegates at the summit strongly assert that the Cancun meeting should be a starting point for global negotiations at the United Nations. The North side is not softening its position against linking the Cancun meeting directly to global negotiations.

The South's move for global negotiations at the United Nations stems from a reasonable desire that the current global economic order, which is dominated by the North in line with its ratio of investment, should be changed to a UN-style one-vote-for-one-state system so as to move North-South economic relations in favor of the less developed countries. Nobody, however, expects any solid achievements from the Cancun meeting because there was an agreement beforehand that it would be a forum for discussion and not agreements or decisions.

Despite persuasion by Mexico, the host country, the Soviet Union, the world's second biggest economic power, is not participating in the meeting and the oil-producing rich countries and non oil-producing poor countries are not speaking in unison. These elements dampen prospects for the meeting.

The biggest obstacle to agreement on global negotiations, however, is the fact that the U.S. Reagan administration has shaken the position of the other seven advanced countries by reversing the Carter administration's consent on this matter. This uncooperative attitude by the Reagan administration deserves bitter criticism from the South.

In this regard, we find ourselves in a delicate position. Even though our country is not participating in this meeting at Cancun, we should strongly support the global negotiations and side with the South. The Reagan administration's opposition to global negotiations, however, will turn multinational aid through such institutions as the World Bank into bilateral aid for its allies and the aid for stabilization of public life into aid for security. When we realize this we should adopt a prudent attitude.

What we would like to point out to the United States is that the global negotiations do not conflict with the change in U.S. aid policy and that in the long run the East-West cold war concept does not help resolve North-South problems. Only because of the absence of the Soviet Union, the United States, we feel, should lead the participants from the North with maximum sincerity.

NO SAYS JAPAN SECURITY TIES 'NOT LIKELY'

SK230701 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 23 Oct 81 p 1

[Excerpt] Direct security cooperation between Korea and Japan is not likely because of the constitution and prevailing opinion in Japan and it is not desirable for Korea in view of the undercurrent of public sentiment because of the bitter relations of the past.

In testimony before the Foreign Affairs Committee of the National Assembly yesterday, Foreign Minister No Sin-yong said the strategic importance of Korea in northeast Asia was being given increasing currency, which was well verified in recent meetings such as the Korea-Japan foreign ministers' meeting, Cabinet meetings and the U.S.-Japan summit talks.

He said: "Our present intention is to have our exorbitant defense burden in the northeast Asian region duly appreciated. On this basis, we feel that our request for economic cooperation from Japan is justifiable."

Touching on the increased efforts of North Korea to invite overseas Koreans, Minister No said complying with the invitations at this time when North Korea was negating proposals for dialogue and mutual visits by dispersed families would only result in the precipitation of tension on the Korean Peninsula. North Korea's move was not to ease tension, but to fan confrontation with South Korea, he said.

In this context, he said he had instructed foreign missions to explain "our position" to Koreans overseas so that they might not fall prey to North Korea's invitation program.

CHON URGES CONSTRUCTION OF NUCLEAR POWERPLANTS

SK230201 Seoul YONHAP in English 0111 GMT 23 Oct 81

[Text] Seoul, Oct 23 (YONHAP) -- President Chon Tu-hwan said Thursday the government and industry should make concerted efforts to accelerate the construction of the country's industrial plants, including atomic power stations.

In his remarks during a monthly briefing session on the state of the Korean economy at the Economic Planning Board (EPB), Chon said that what was most needed in the operation of the nuclear power plants was advanced manpower.

The president added that the government, in collaboration with the owners of the plants, should map out and implement a joint plan to secure trained personnel for the atomic industry. The nuclear industry, as a source of substitute energy, is one of the priority sectors in the industrialization program of South Korea, which depends entirely on foreign imports to meet its demand for crude oil.

The chief executive said that the country's balance of payments should be improved through increased domestic savings and reduced dependency on foreign loans, and directed the officials concerned to work out a simplified savings system toward this end.

PRODUCTION OF NUCLEAR STEAM GENERATORS REPORTED

SK191051 Seoul YONHAP in English 0743 GMT 19 Oct 81

[Text] Seoul, Oct 19 (YONHAP) -- Korea has recently produced its first nuclear steam generators, thus making a great stride in its efforts to achieve the complete localization of the production of major nuclear power generating facilities.

The three nuclear steam generators were produced by the Hyundai Heavy Industrial Co, a subsidiary of one of the country's leading business groups, and have passed efficiency tests by the authoritative American Society of Mechanical Engineering, company officials announced Monday.

The steam generators, which weigh 320 tons each, were produced under order from the state-run Korea Electric Co and will be installed at the Kori nuclear power plant No 5, now under construction.

Together with nuclear reactors and pressure devices, the steam generators are the most important primary facility for nuclear power plants, whose production requires up-to-date sophisticated technology, the officials said.

BRIEFS

CONTINUED WITH IRAQ -- Seoul, Oct 15 -- The Hyundai Construction Co, one of Korea's largest builders, has obtained a 360 million U.S. dollar contract from the Iraqi Government to construct an expressway at Rutba, Iraq. The Korean builder is also negotiating with the Iraq's state organization of housing for a 400 million dollar contract to build 2,800 houses at Samara. Overseas construction contracts won by Hyundai during the first eight months of this year totaled 500 million dollars' worth. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0205 GMT 15 Oct 81 SK]

REPORTAGE ON CEMA-FINLAND COOPERATION TALKS

Opening Session

OW221101 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1714 GMT 21 Oct 81

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 21 Oct (MONTSAME) -- The Ninth Session of the CEMA Countries and Cooperation Commission of Finland is being held here.

Y. Ochir, minister for foreign trade of the MPR, opened the session. Representatives of Bulgaria, the GDR, the Soviet Union, Cuba, the MPR, Poland, Romania, Hungary, Czechoslovakia and Finland are participating in this session.

They will discuss some problems of economic cooperation between the CEMA and Finland.

Maydar Receives Delegations

OW221103 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1904 GMT 21 Oct 81

[From the 21 October press review]

[Text] Ulanbaatar, 21 Oct (MONTSAME) -- Today's papers report that D. Maydar, member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers, has received the delegation headed by A.M. Semenov, deputy chairman of the Soviet part of the Mongolian-Soviet Intergovernmental Commission for Economic and Scientific and Technical Cooperation, and the heads of delegations from the fraternal countries taking part in the work of the current session of the Commission for CEMA-Finland Cooperation.

MISHIN LEADS KOMSOMOL DELEGATION'S VISIT

OW220847 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1930 GMT 21 Oct 81

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 21 Oct (MONTSAME) -- A delegation of the Komsomol headed by V.M. Mishin, secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee, arrived here today. The delegation will take part in celebrations marking the 60th anniversary of the formation of the MRYL.

The delegation was met at Buyant-uhaa Airport by L. Tudeb, first secretary of the MRYL Central Committee, and other officials as well as A.P. Nikolayev, counselor at the USSR Embassy in the MPR.

On the same day L. Tudeb, first secretary of the MRYL Central Committee, received the Komsomol delegation headed by V.M. Mishin.

PELJEE RETURNS FROM MOSCOW CEMA SESSION

OW201007 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1912 GMT 17 Oct 81

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 17 Oct (MONTSAME) -- A delegation headed by M. Peljee, deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers and permanent MPR representative to CEMA, returned home today from Moscow. It participated in the 101st Session of the CEMA Executive Committee.

The delegation was met at Bayant-uhaa Airport by S. Lubsangombo, deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers, and other officials as well as responsible officials from the Soviet Embassy in the MPR.

TRIAL OF 'TRAITORS' OPENS IN PHNOM PENH 22 OCT

BK220915 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0400 GMT 22 Oct 81

[Text] At 0730 on 22 October the Phnom Penh People's Revolutionary Court held a session at the Chattomuk Hall to try according to the legal code six traitors accused of mustering reactionary forces; using firearms to create insecurity and kill cadres, combatants and ordinary people, thereby opposing and sabotaging the revolution; and intentionally assisting the counterrevolutionaries.

The composition of the jurisdictional council is as follows:

Female Comrade (Chet Vanly), vice chairman of the municipal people's revolutionary court, chairman of the jurisdictional session;

Comrade (Sok Lim Korn), secretary of the municipal front for national construction, people's assessor;

Comrade (Mom Samie), vice chairman of the municipal youth association, people's assessor;

Comrade (Chea Chet), procurator attached to the municipal people's revolutionary court, representative of the procuratorate;

Comrade (Khun Chin Ken), cadre of the municipal propaganda and education commission, defense lawyer;

Female Comrade (Kruoch Saman) and Comrade (Duong Sophal), secretaries of the session.

Attending the session were hundreds of cadres, personnel and workers of various central and municipal services and departments and mass organizations.

BOU THANG, DELEGATION VISIT TO LAOS REPORTED

BK221124 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1230 GMT 21 Oct 81

[Text] During the recent official friendship visit to the LPDR, the delegation of the Kampuchean Central Propaganda and Education Commission led by Comrade Bou Thang, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Kampuchean Central Propaganda and Education Commission, took part in the Vientiane conference of party central committee propaganda and education commissions of the three Indochinese countries, and had cordial talks with Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee, in the presence of the Vietnamese Central Propaganda and Education Commission delegation.

Speaking on that occasion, Comrade Bou Thang dealt with the success of the Kampuchean revolution during the past 2 years or more and stressed the determination of the Kampuchean people and armed forces to resolutely struggle for the construction of a purely socialist Kampuchea while firmly maintaining the friendship and militant solidarity of Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos. In conclusion, he deeply thanked the Vietnamese party and people and the Lao people for unconditionally supporting and assisting the Kampuchean party and people in national defense and reconstruction.

During its stay in the LPDR, the Kampuchean Central Propaganda and Education Commission delegation visited several sites, such as That Luong in Vientiane, Luong Prabang Province and Khong District in Champassak Province -- where there are many coffee plantations -- as well as other areas.

CZECHOSLOVAK DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR FILM WEEK

BK230820 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0359 GMT 23 Oct 81

[Text] Phnom Penh, 23 Oct (SPK) -- At the invitation of the Kampuchean Ministry of Information, Press and Culture, a Czechoslovak cinematography delegation led by Director General Jiri Purs, alternate member of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee, arrived in Phnom Penh on Thursday [22 October] to attend a Czechoslovak film week from 24 to 30 October.

It was greeted at Pochentong Airport by Chey Sophea, vice minister of information, press and culture; Him Chhem, assistant to the minister of information, press and culture; Iev Ponnaka, head of the Cinematography Directorate; and other personalities. Zikmund Tobias, ambassador of the CSSR to Kampuchea, was also on hand to greet the delegation.

VODK EDITORIAL LAUDS UN PLENARY SESSION VOTE

BK230632 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT
22 Oct 81

[Station editorial: "The 36th UN General Assembly Session Has Just Voted Even More Overwhelmingly for the Complete Withdrawal of the Aggressor Le Duan Vietnamese Enemy Troops From Kampuchea So As To Allow the Kampuchean People to Determine Their Own Destiny Without Any Outside Interference"]

[Text] During the current 36th Session of the UN General Assembly the question of Vietnamese aggression against Kampuchea continues to be a hot topic receiving a great deal of attention and consideration from the majority of the UN member countries, for this question is not only a vital question for the Kampuchean nation itself, but a question of cruel and glaring encroachment on the principles of international law and practice and of the UN Charter, a question which directly and seriously threatens peace, security and stability in Southeast Asia and which also affects world peace in general.

Immediately after the general debate on the Kampuchean situation began on 19 October, UN member states vigorously and energetically denounced and condemned the aggression against and occupation of Kampuchea by Vietnam and categorically demanded that the Le Duan Hanoi authorities -- the pirates who are committing aggression against Kampuchea -- completely withdraw all their aggressor troops from Kampuchea and go home in order to allow the Kampuchean people to exercise their right to determine their own destiny without any outside interference, in compliance with the 34th and 35th UN General Assembly resolutions.

In the agenda debate on the Kampuchean situation, 33 countries agreed on a draft resolution to be submitted for examination, discussion and adoption by the 36th UN General Assembly. The resolution put forward by these 33 countries demanded that:

1. The 36th UN General Assembly Session urge Vietnam to withdraw all its aggressor troops from Kampuchea in order to allow the Kampuchean people to determine their own destiny without any outside interference, in accordance with the 34th UN General Assembly resolution of 1979 and the 35th UN General Assembly resolution of 1980; and
2. The 36th UN General Assembly Session adopt the results of last July's international conference on Kampuchea -- that is, first, adopt the declaration of the conference, which demanded the withdrawal of all Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea and free elections under UN supervision for the Kampuchean people to choose their own government, and, second, adopt the conference's resolution on setting up a special committee to assist in the settlement of the Kampuchean question on the basis of the declaration of the international conference on Kampuchea and the resolutions of the 34th and 35th UN General Assembly Sessions.

Following 2 days of thorough and detailed study and debate on the Kampuchean situation question, at noon on 21 October the 36th UN General Assembly plenary session approved, by the massive margin of 100 to 24 votes, the resolution proposed by the 33 UN member countries calling for the withdrawal of all Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea to allow the Kampuchean people to determine their own future without any foreign interference.

Compared with last year's vote, three more countries have demanded the withdrawal of all aggressor Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea. This clearly shows the increasing isolation of the aggressor Le Duan Vietnamese authorities at the United Nations as well as in the world.

Peace- and justice-loving countries throughout the world see more clearly the danger of an ugly precedent set by the Hanoi authorities, with the unreserved support and participation of the Soviet expansionists, in this aggression against Kampuchea. For this reason, these countries have more firmly and vigorously closed their ranks in the struggle against the Le Duan Vietnamese aggression in Kampuchea and have demanded even more categorically that the Hanoi authorities withdraw all their aggressor troops from Kampuchea to allow the Kampuchea people to determine their own destiny without any outside interference. This also clearly shows that the world categorically rejects all the lies and deceptions of the Le Duan Vietnamese aggressors.

During the 3 years since the Le Duan authorities sent hundreds of thousands of their troops to attack, invade and occupy Kampuchea, the UN General Assembly has successively adopted three resolutions demanding that the Le Duan Vietnamese aggressors pull back all of their troops to Vietnam and respect the right of the Kampuchean people to determine their own destiny without any outside interference, in accordance with the principles of the UN Charter, the law governing relations between states and the Nonaligned Movement, of which Vietnam itself is a member.

This constitutes a great victory and encouragement for the Kampuchean people and the Democratic Kampuchean national army and guerrillas, who are braving all kinds of hardships in the bloody and protracted struggle against the extremely cruel, arrogant and savage aggression by the Le Duan Vietnamese authorities for the survival and preservation of the Kampuchean nation and race. On the other hand, this is also a victory of the world's peace- and justice-loving forces over the expansionist and aggressive forces of Vietnam, the Soviet Union and their ilk, as well as a victory of the principles of international law and practice, of the UN Charter and of nonalignment over the brute force and jungle law of the Vietnamese and Soviet expansionists and their company.

Availing themselves of this opportunity, the Kampuchean people and Democratic Kampuchea would like to once again express profound and sincere thanks to all peace- and justice-loving countries the world over for firmly and consistently adhering to the principles of international law and practice and the UN Charter, resolutely maintaining a fair mind in opposing the Vietnamese aggression against Kampuchea and steadfastly supporting and assisting the just struggle of the Kampuchean people and Democratic Kampuchea by demanding an unconditional withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea and respect for the Kampuchean people's right to determine their own future without any foreign interference.

The Kampuchean people and Democratic Kampuchea hope that they will continue to actively, vigorously and consistently support the just struggle of the Kampuchean people and Democratic Kampuchea and will continue to join hands in taking all measures -- political, economic, financial, diplomatic and other -- to pressure Vietnam so that it will abide by and implement the 36th UN General Assembly resolution on the Kampuchean situation, which received an overwhelming vote, until the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors are forced to withdraw all their aggressor troops from Kampuchea in accordance with the 34th, 35th and 36th UN General Assembly resolutions.

LEADERS THANKED FOR GREETINGS MESSAGES TO DPRK

DK211434 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT
20 Oct 81

[Text] Recently, Chairman of the State Presidium and Prime Minister Khieu Samphan received messages from Marshal Kim Il-song, president of the DPRK, and His Excellency Yi Chong-ok, premier of the Administrative Council of the DPRK, expressing thanks for his greetings on the occasion of the 33d anniversary of the founding of the DPRK.

In the message to Khieu Samphan, President Kim Il-song said: I firmly believe that the friendship and solidarity between the peoples of our two countries will further develop and strengthen. I take this opportunity to sincerely wish you and the fraternal Kampuchean people great victories in the struggle to achieve a union of all patriotic forces and to defend your independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity.

The message of His Excellency Yi Chong-ok, premier of the Administrative Council of the DPRK, said, among other things: I take this opportunity to express my firm belief that the friendship and solidarity between the peoples of our two countries will develop and strengthen forever.

At the same time, His Excellency Ho Tam, vice premier of the Administrative Council and minister of foreign affairs of the DPRK, also sent a message of thanks to Ieng Sary, deputy prime minister in charge of foreign affairs.

SOVIET TECHNICIANS AMONG KOMPONG SOM CASUALTIES

BK230647 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 22 Oct 81

[Text] On 9 October our special guerrillas attacked the Vietnamese position near the Kompong Som port jetty and the heavy equipment warehouse, killing 19, wounding 11 and destroying a military barracks, 16 heavy-duty machines and some equipment just shipped in by the Soviets. On 10 October our special guerrillas attacked the Vietnamese enemy at the Kompong Som slaughterhouse, killing 19 and wounding 12. On 11 October they attacked the Sokha Hotel in Kompong Som. Following a 15-minute battle, they killed 9 and wounded 15 -- a total of 24 casualties, including some Soviet technicians.

Long live our brave army, guerrillas and inhabitants of the Kompong Som battlefield!

VODK REPORTS ON SRV USE OF TOXIC SUBSTANCES

Report From Battambang

BK211431 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 19 Oct 81

[Excerpt] At present, the Vietnamese enemy troops stationed in Battambang Province have been intensifying the use of toxic chemicals to massacre our Kampuchean people in Battambang Province by all means. They ordered their agents to pour toxic substances onto pork, chicken meat, beef, candies and sweets, or to mix them with medicines for sale to our people in marketplaces. These criminal acts by the Vietnamese enemy aggressors are most frequent in Thmar Koul and Battambang markets. As a matter of fact, on 8 October two families of our people in Thmar Koul market were poisoned and died. In Battambang market many of our people are dying every day because of the toxic substances.

At the beginning of this dry season, because they are completely and utterly in an impasse on the military battlefield, since they cannot harm our army and guerrillas, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors, expansionists, annexationists and race exterminators are resorting in all ways to the use of toxic chemicals to increasingly, systematically and frantically massacre our innocent Kampuchean people, attempting to turn this chemical weapon into a major strategic weapon to redress their impasse situation on the Kampuchean battlefield.

Further on Battambang

BK230902 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 22 Oct 81

[Text] On 6 October the Vietnamese responsible for the Battambang Hospital stealthily poured poison into the patients' food, killing 13. Afterward, they ordered all medical personnel to keep quiet, threatening to send to the firing squad anyone who dare to blurt out that they had poisoned the 13 patients. However, the Vietnamese could in no way cover up their crime.

This sordid crime makes our Kampuchean people increasingly aware of the Vietnamese enemy's genocidal policy to exterminate the Kampuchean race and further adds fuel to our indignation and hatred against these aggressor murderers. Our Kampuchean people of all nationalities and strata clearly see that the only means of survival for the Kampuchean nation is to unite as one under the leadership of the Democratic Kampuchean Government and PDFGNUK and contribute as much as possible to all forms of activity of the Democratic Kampuchean national army and guerrillas in the struggle against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors until they are driven out of Kampuchea to the last man.

Attack in Siem Reap

BK220855 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT
21 Oct 81

[Excerpt] From 5 to 13 October the Vietnamese aggressors sprayed toxic substances on our people's homes in Puok District, Siem Reap Province, systematically massacring our people. As a result, 22 people died and several others were slightly affected.

The Vietnamese enemy aggressors are extremely cruel. They have been arresting and killing our people in zones under their temporary control and looting and destroying our people's food and crops, forcing them to go hungry and die from starvation. But still they are not satisfied, and are intensifying their use of toxic chemical weapons to massacre our innocent people in a systematic manner. They are trying by all means to quickly exterminate the Kampuchean race so as to swallow up Kampuchea and make it part of Vietnam in their efforts to set up an Indochina federation as a military base and a springboard for their use in quickly achieving their strategy of dominating and lording it over Southeast Asia.

VODK REPORTS DEGA-FULRO GUERRILLA ACTIVITIES

Gia Lai-Cong Tum Battlefield

BK071327 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT
6 Oct 81

[Text] Here is a report on the Dega-FULRO guerrilla attacks on the Gia Lai-Cong Tum battlefield:

On 1, 3 and 6 May the Dega-FULRO guerrillas attacked Le Duan Vietnamese troops at a point 3 km south of Pleiku hamlet, at the (Xa Nang) hamlet position and near (Nui Tran), 20 km from Route 14. They killed 5, wounded 7, destroyed a warehouse and 3 houses, and seized 4 AK's, an AR-15, 210 rounds of AK ammunition, 40 rounds of AR-15 ammunition, 700 kg of medicine and 22 rucksacks.

On 9, 10 and 12 May they ambushed the Le Duan Vietnamese as the latter sallied out of (Thu Maran) hamlet, attacked them at a position south of (G'rung) hamlet and at (Buon Ban Tai) plantation north of (Kantuot), and ambushed them on the route from Gia Lai-Cong Tum to (Phan Tung). They killed 5, wounded 7 and seized 3 AK's, a CKC, 180 rounds of AK ammunition, 90 rounds of CKC ammunition and some war materiel.

On 20 and 24 May the Dega-FULRO guerrillas ambushed the Le Duan Vietnamese when the latter sallied out of (Buon Kantary) hamlet and ambushed trucks on Route 14 heading for the Lao border. They killed 6, wounded 7, destroyed a truck and seized 7 AK's, an M-79, a B-40, an AR-15, 180 rounds of AK ammunition, 15 M-79 grenades, 120 rounds of AR-15 ammunition and some war materiel.

On 27 and 30 May they attacked the Le Duan Vietnamese on Route 14 near (Buon M'ray) hamlet and at a point west of (Buon Xai Ke) hamlet. They killed 3, wounded 6 and seized an AK, an AR-15, 12 rounds of AK ammunition and 80 rounds of AR-15 ammunition.

In summary, on the Gia Lai-Cong Tum battlefield, the Dega-FULRO guerrillas put 46 Vietnamese soldiers out of action; destroyed a truck, a warehouse and 3 houses; and seized 15 AK's, an M-79, a B-40, a CKC, 3 AR-15's and some munitions and war materiel.

Da Lat Battlefield

BK171205 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 15 Oct 81

[Text] Here is a report on the Dega-FULRO guerrillas' activities on the Da Lat battlefield:

On 13 May the Dega-FULRO guerrillas ambushed the Vietnamese Le Duan troops on Route 14. They killed over 100 enemy troops and seized 10 AK's, 10 AR-15's, 3 M-79's, 5 pistols, 400 AK rounds, 500 AR-15 rounds and 35 M-79 grenades.

On 9 and 15 May they ambushed the Vietnamese Le Duan troops moving from the Da Lat position to (Bao Loc) and attacked them at the (Hoc Mong Nongnong Keng) position. They killed 3 enemy troops, wounded 8 others and seized 3 AK's, an AR-15, 200 AK rounds and 40 AR-15 rounds.

On 17 and 19 May they ambushed the Vietnamese Le Duan enemy on (Bah Phuoc) hill north of (Ea Kruong Kum) and when they sallied out of the (Buon Tin) position. They killed 10 enemy troops, wounded 15 others and seized 6 AK's, 980 rounds of ammunition and 9 rucksacks.

On 19, 22, 25, 26 and 29 May they attacked the Vietnamese Le Duan troops on (Lap Thuong) road, at the (Buon Tin) position, at (Buon Kak Me) plantation west of Da Lat and at an area west of Da Lat. They killed 7 enemy troops, wounded 7 others and seized 5 AK's, 220 rounds and 3 rucksacks.

In sum, on the Da Lat battlefield the Dega-FULRO guerrillas put 150 Vietnamese Le Duan troops out of action and seized 24 AK's, 11 AR-15's, 3 M-79's, 5 pistols and a quantity of ammunition and materiel.

Further Reports

BK161109 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 14 Oct 81

[Text] Here is a report on the Dega-FULRO guerrilla attacks on the Gia Lai-Cong Tum battlefield:

On 21 and 24 May Dega-FULRO attacked the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy on Route 14 leading to Cheo Reo and along (Vitone) stream east of Route 14, killing 5, wounding 7 and seizing an AK, 100 rounds of AK ammunition, 4 handgrenades and 5 knapsacks.

On 26 and 30 May the Dega-FULRO guerrillas attacked the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy north of Duc Co and at the (Buon Ple Kli) hamlet position west of Cheo Reo, killing 4, wounding 8 and seizing 3 AK's, an M-79, an AR-15, 120 rounds of AK ammunition, 15 M-79 grenades, 60 rounds of AR-15 ammunition, 4 handgrenades, 50 kg of medicine and 120 knapsacks.

On the Da Lat battlefield:

On 1, 3 and 4 May the Dega-FULRO guerrillas attacked the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy at (Chi Lang Pi) hill east of Da Lat, attacked them along (Ea Tam Li) stream 9 km from Da Lat and attacked them at (Buon Pu Nat) hamlet position near Route 14, killing 6, wounding 7 and seizing 3 AK's, 2 AR-15's, 220 rounds of AK ammunition, 350 rounds of AR-15 ammunition, 5 handgrenades, 2 kg of medicine and 5 knapsacks.

On 7 May the Dega-FULRO guerrillas ambushed Vietnamese trucks on Route 20, 7 km west of (Bay Loc), destroying a four-wheel pickup, killing 6 enemy personnel, including a Soviet and seizing a B-40, 2 M-79's, 3 AK's, a pistol, 9 B-40 rockets, 30 M-79 grenades, 250 rounds of AK ammunition, a camera, 2 radio receivers, a field radio set and some attache cases and other materiel.

In summary, on the Gia Lai Cong Tum and Da Lat battlefields, the Dega-FULRO guerrillas put 43 Le Duan Vietnamese, including a Soviet, out of action, destroyed a pickup and seized 10 AK's, a B-40, 3 M-79's a pistol, 3 AR-15's and a quantity of ammunition and materiel.

Phan Rang, Gia Lai-Cong Tum

BK190240 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT
17 Oct 81

[Text] Here is a report on the activities of the Dega-FULRO guerrillas against the Vietnamese Le Duan enemy:

Phan Rang battlefield: On 1, 2 and 3 May the Dega-FULRO guerrillas attacked the Vietnamese Le Duan troops north of (Hay Ninh) hamlet, on the road leading from (Tha Lang) to (Son Le) and on the road leading from (Ma Lan) west of Cam Ranh. They killed 6 enemy troops, wounded 4, destroyed a jeep and seized 3 AR-15's, 10 rounds of ammunition and 15 rucksacks.

On 26 and 28 May they attacked the Vietnamese Le Duan troops along (O Tay) stream west of (Hay Ninh) and on Route 14 leading from Da Lat to Phan Rang. They killed 4 enemy troops, wounded 5 and seized 3 AK's, 2 AR-15's, 130 AK rounds, 200 AR-15 rounds and 8 handgrenades.

Gia Lai-Cong Tum battlefield: On 25 June the Dega-FULRO guerrillas set fire to a Vietnamese jeep on the road leading from Gia Lai-Cong Tum to the north. They killed 4 enemy troops and seized 2 AK-54's, 2 AK's, 120 AK rounds, 3 handgrenades, 25 kg of medicine and a quantity of materiel.

On 27 and 30 June they ambushed the Vietnamese Le Duan troops who were launching an operation along the Kampuchea-Vietnam border 50 km west of Gia Lai-Cong Tum and attacked them at a plantation in (Konton Menay) hamlet. They killed 6 enemy troops, wounded 8 and seized 3 AR-15's and 100 rounds of ammunition.

In sum, on the Phan Rang and Gia Lai-Cong Tum battlefields, the Dega-FULRO guerrillas put 37 Vietnamese Le Duan troops out of action, destroyed 2 jeeps and seized 5 AK's, 2 AK-54's, 8 AR-15's and a quantity of ammunition and materiel.

Ban Me Thuot Battlefield

BK101030 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT
10 Oct 81

[Text] Report on the Dega-FULRO guerrillas' activities on the Ban Me Thuot battlefield:

On 1, 2 and 4 May they ambushed the Vietnamese Le Duan troops north of (Buon Sit) hamlet, at (Buan Atong) hamlet, south of Ban Me Thuot and in an area north of Ban Me Thuot. They killed 9 enemy troops, wounded 9, destroyed 2 warehouses and 23 military barracks and seized 7 AK's, 3 AR-15's an M-79, 400 AK rounds, 190 AR-15 rounds, 30 kg of medicine and 27 rucksacks. On 6 and 7 May they attacked the Vietnamese Le Duan troops near (Buon Camranh Truong A) hamlet east of Ban Me Thuot hamlet, and on the road leading from (Buon Ho, to (Buon Rih). They killed 4 enemy troops and seized 4 AK's, 250 AK rounds and 2 rucksacks.

On 8 and 10 May they attacked the Vietnamese Le Duan troops at (Ea Kinh) north of (Buon Teh) hamlet, at an area west of (Buon Lomlong) and at a coffee plantation south of (Buon Poan) hamlet. They killed 5 enemy troops, wounded 3 and seized 2 AK's, 2 AR-15's, 90 AK rounds and 110 AR-15 rounds.

In summary, on the Ban Me Thuot battlefield the Dega-FULRO guerrillas put 30 Vietnamese Le Duan troops out of action, destroyed 2 warehouses and 23 military barracks and seized 13 AK's, an M-79, 5 AR-15's and a quantity of ammunition and war materiel.

Further Ban Me Thuot Report

BK130707 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT
11 Oct 81

[Text] Here is report on the Dega-FULRO guerrilla battle activities on the Ban Me Thuot battlefield:

On 11 May the Dega-FULRO guerrillas ambushed Vietnamese trucks on Route 14 between (Phuoc Long) and when they attacked the region west of (Chi Ma Linh), and west of (Phuoc Long). Eight Vietnamese soldiers were killed and 12 were wounded. They destroyed a truck and seized 7 AK's, 2 AR-15's, 14 rounds of AK ammunition, 50 rounds of AR-15 ammunition, 6 bags of rice, 3 bags of salt and 500 kg of sweet potato powder.

On 13 and 16 May the Dega-FULRO guerrillas attacked the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy at (Buon Let Phi) village, at a position north of (Buon Tran) and at a position west of (Buon Ho) village, killing five and wounding four. They seized 4 AK's, 280 rounds of ammunition, an AR-15, 60 rounds of AR ammunition, 120 kg of medicine and 2 bags of goods.

On 18 May the guerrillas ambushed Vietnamese trucks on Route 21 between (Buon Tuan) and (Buon Tes) villages. They destroyed two trucks and killed seven of the enemy, including a captain. They seized 7 AK's, an M-79, 300 rounds of AK ammunition, 30 M-79 grenades, 2 C-25 radios, 3 magazines and 12,000 dong.

In sum, on the Ban Me Thuot battlefield the Dega-FULRO guerrillas inflicted 36 casualties on the Vietnamese enemy; among those killed was a captain. They destroyed 3 trucks. and seized 18 AK's, an M-79, 3 AR-15's, 2 C-25 radios and a quantity of ammunition and materiel.

Additional Report

BK150937 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT
12 Oct 81

[Text] Here is a report on the Dega-FULRO guerrilla activities against the Vietnamese Le Duan enemy on the Ban Me Thuot battlefield:

On 20 and 22 May the Dega-FULRO guerrillas attacked the Vietnamese Le Duan troops at (Y Nguol Buon Truong) hamlet, west of the Sre Pok River, and at (Buon Chi Kong) hamlet, east of (Sieng Anh). They killed 2 enemy troops, wounded 5 and seized 2 AK's and 100 rounds of ammunition.

On 23 and 25 May they attacked the Vietnamese Le Duan troops at (Buon Krong) hamlet and at an area between (Buon Nang) and (Ae Mat) hamlets. They killed 5 enemy troops, wounded 6, destroyed a warehouse and 7 military barracks, and seized 5 AK's, 24 rounds of ammunition, a CKC and 11 rucksacks.

On 27 and 29 May they attacked the Vietnamese Le Duan troops at an area between (Buon Kwa) and (Buon Sit) hamlets and at a coffee plantation. They killed 2 enemy troops, wounded another and seized an AK, an AR-15, 30 AK rounds and 80 AR-15 rounds.

In sum, on the Ban Me Thuot battlefield, the Dega-FULRO guerrillas put 21 Vietnamese Le Duan troops out of action, destroyed a warehouse and 7 military barracks, and seized 8 AK's, a CKC, an AR-15 and a quantity of ammunition and materiel.

Pleiku Battlefield

BK080948 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 7 Oct 81

[Text] Here is a report on the battle activities of the Dega-FULRO guerrillas on the Pleiku battlefield in May 1981:

On 1 and 9 May they ambushed the Vietnamese Le Duan troops on the road leading from (Ta Neay) to (Buon Tat), at the (Buon Plei Mina) plantation north of the Cheo Reo plantation, at areas west and south of the (Kan Ya Lo) road and near (Buon Plei Khai) hamlet. They killed 5 enemy troops, wounded 2 and seized 2 AK's, 2 AR-15's, 100 AK rounds and 100 AR-15 rounds.

On 14 May they ambushed a Vietnamese vehicle on the road leading from Cheo Reo to (Plei Kuk), destroying the vehicle, killing 2 enemy troops and wounding 3 and seizing 2 AK's, 100 AK rounds, a radio set, 500 dong and a quantity of materiel.

On 17 May they attacked the Vietnamese Le Duan troops at (Buon Tong) west of Cheo Reo, killing 3 enemy troops, destroying a military barracks and seizing 2 AK's, an AR-15, a carbine, 103 AR-15 rounds, 60 carbine rounds, 50 kg of medicine and 15 rucksacks.

In sum, on the Pleiku battlefield the Dega-FULRO guerrillas killed or wounded 15 troops of the Vietnamese Le Duan enemy, destroyed a vehicle and a military barracks and seized 6 AK's, 3 AR-15's, a carbine and a quantity of ammunition and war materiel.

BRIEFS

AID TO SIEM REAP -- Phnom Penh, 12 Oct (SPK) -- Recently the Kampuchean Red Cross distributed aid to 3,360 families from different regions of Siem Reap Province, situated 300 km north of Phnom Penh. The recipients received articles of daily necessity. Additional aid was handed to the Red Cross of the province to be distributed to nearly 2,000 families in Samraong and Chikreng Districts. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in French 0401 GMT 12 Oct 81 BK]

AID DISTRIBUTION IN BATTAMBANG -- Phnom Penh, 21 Oct (SPK) -- The Red Cross of Battambang Province -- 300 km northwest of Phnom Penh -- has recently distributed goods, clothing and articles of current use to the population of Battambang, Moung Russei, Thmar Puok and the center of the province. The Red Cross of Battambang also actively participated in aid distribution to 3,000 families in Preah Net Preah and Ratanakmondol Districts. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in French 0400 GMT 21 Oct 81 BK]

VIENTIANE CEREMONY MARKS WORLD FOOD DAY

BK221313 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1200 GMT 16 Oct 81

[Excerpts] A celebration ceremony was held at the Agriculture, Forestry and Irrigation Ministry in Vientiane on the morning of 16 October 1981 to mark World Food Day in accordance with the resolution adopted by the FAO at its 20th meeting.

The ceremony began when the organizing committee announced the purpose of the ceremony. Khamphet Phommaivan, vice minister of agriculture, forestry and irrigation and chairman of the National Committee for World Food Day, then made a speech. [begin recording] Famine occurs primarily in underdeveloped countries with a densely concentrated population. As for developed countries, they produce food exceeding their requirements by as much as 33 percent. However, the amount of foodstuffs stored in the world now is insufficient for use in solving the problem of famine which exists in every corner of the world. In face of this problem, all countries have tried to expand their food production so as to be self-sufficient and to accumulate stores for use in an emergency. We see that various socialist countries have achieved glorious successes in economic and social development, and that only socialist countries can guarantee better living conditions in all respects for workers and laboring people. The solution of food shortages in socialist countries has been guaranteed.

In Laos, under the old regime the government paid no attention at all to raising the standard of living of the people. The people suffered from starvation in their daily life. The government at that time sought no way to solve the problem. On the contrary, it sabotaged economic establishments by importing foodstuffs for the domestic markets. As a result, the people enjoyed foreign goods, were intoxicated with a life of luxury and abandoned production tasks. According to available statistics, the government of the old regime spent dozens of millions of dollars each year in buying agricultural goods from foreign countries, including 120,000 tons of rice, 5,000 tons of fish and fruits, vegetables and other agricultural products worth more than \$5 million.

Under the new system implemented since the establishment of the LPDR, our Lao party and government have adopted a new line and policy of economic and cultural construction by regarding agricultural work as the basis for industrial development. In the 3-year plan -- from 1978 to 1980 -- emphasis was placed on the restoration and development of agriculture, forestry and irrigation, with a view to becoming rapidly self-sufficient in food. According to the plan, 1 million tons of rice were to be produced. To achieve the goals of the plan, the LPDR Government strove to reorganize the division of labor, set up solidarity and labor-exchange units, built agricultural cooperatives and encouraged the people and farmers to restore fallow land, reclaim wasteland, carry out dry-season rice farming and construct dikes and irrigation systems. The people have also been encouraged to step up planting of subsidiary crops, industrial crops, vegetables and fruit trees, while promoting livestock breeding. Through concrete implementation, we have successfully fulfilled the plan for 1980-81, producing more than 1 million tons of rice. As a result, we no longer import rice from abroad.

In addition to this success, we have set up a number of material and technical foundations to serve a new production system of society with a higher level of scientific and technical understanding. For example, we have set up the national seed production center, consolidated the agricultural experimental stations at Hat Dokkeo and Salakham and set up pig-breeding centers, a dairy cattle-breeding center at Na Bong, a fish-breeding center (?on 50 ha), chicken-breeding centers, an animal food factory, a vaccine production factory, modern ricemills, a farm tool-repairing workshop in Tha Ngon, the Lao-Swedish Friendship Mechanization Works, water pump repair shops and so forth.

In carrying out production tasks, we have faced several difficulties. We lacked experience, cadres with a high level of capabilities and necessary equipment. In addition, we have faced other difficulties, including natural disasters which occurred repeatedly in our country -- drought in 1977, floods in 1978, drought and floods in 1979. Difficulties have been caused also by the sabotage and subversive activities of the capitalists, imperialists, Beijing big-nation expansionists and hegemonists and their henchmen. The consequences of the war, together with the harmful vestiges left behind by the old regime, also have caused some difficulties in agriculture, forestry and irrigation work. But, under the clear-sighted leadership of the LPRP, and with the assistance of various fraternal socialist countries, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, various international organizations and friendly countries, we have overcome those difficulties and have achieved an initial success in developing agriculture, forestry and irrigation. As a result, the living conditions of the people of various nationalities have been improved gradually.

Distinguished guests, dear friends: It is true that we have successfully produced more than 1 million tons of rice and scored increased production of vegetables, meat and fish, but these achievements have not yet met the requirements of the people of various nationalities. The people in many localities continue to suffer from starvation and are in needy circumstances. It is, therefore, still necessary for us to strive to increase food production positively in order to solve the problem of food shortages and the shortage of agricultural products. In increasing agricultural production to meet the requirements, the basic problem that must be solved is the problem of water. Without water, agricultural production cannot be developed. Therefore, we must expand irrigated land by building small and medium-sized irrigation canals, installing water pumps operated both with fuel and hydroelectric power, and setting up reservoirs. In addition, we must expand cultivated areas. Modern scientific and technical methods must be used in agricultural production.

Considering the fact that our country has just been freed from destructive war, our country is still poor and we are still not self-sufficient in every field. It is, therefore, still necessary for us to rely on foreign assistance in the form of capital, technology and equipment to be used in fulfilling the economic construction plan adopted by our party and state. Therefore, on the occasion of the celebration of World Food Day, I would like to express wholehearted gratitude to the various fraternal socialist countries, international organizations -- particularly the FAO -- and friendly, progressive countries in the world for providing assistance to the LPDR, in particular to the agriculture, forestry and irrigation branch. [applause]

Distinguished guests, dear friends, to achieve the goals and expectations in implementing the 5-year plan on agricultural production as adopted by the party and state, in my capacity as chairman of the National Committee for World Food Day, I would like to call on all compatriots to positively implement the following appeal of the government:

1. The fraternal farmers are urged to unite and strive to carry out intensive cultivation enthusiastically while paying more attention to the tasks of boosting production, growing vegetables and subsidiary crops, planting fruit trees and breeding domestic animals, so as to make each village and each canton prosperous and self-sufficient in rice, meat, fish and other types of food, and to realize some surplus for export.
2. All fraternal Lao people are called on to strive to contribute to combating natural disasters, preserving forests and building irrigation projects, dikes, reservoirs and roads.

3. Various fraternal socialist countries, international organizations and friendly countries are requested to continue to render aid to our Lao people. [end recording]

After the speech by Khamphet Phommavan, Sali Vongkhamsao, honorary chairman of the National Committee for World Food Day, took the floor to read a greetings message issued by the president of state on the occasion of the World Food Day. [begin recording] Our Lao people, under the LPRP's leadership, understanding the significance of the food problem both in the LPDR and elsewhere in the world, are very elated to celebrate this World Food Day. Our Lao people are joyously implementing various resolutions, including the eighth resolution of the LPRP Central Committee. In implementing those resolutions, we have attached special importance to the production of food and other staple items, with a view to being self-sufficient in food. We have also strived positively to build an independent and sovereign national economy.

We have achieved some initial, basic successes in implementing our new economic plan and policy over the past 5 years or more, in particular in implementing the 3-year plan, from 1978 to 1980. The first year for the implementation of the First 5-Year Plan, from 1981 to 1985, is 1981. I hope that in implementing the 5-year plan, the LPDR will be given cooperation from the international community, including the FAO. The Lao party and government have observed with satisfaction the initial successes in implementing the 5-year plan at present. The cultivated area has increased several times compared with that in the past; agricultural cooperative work has been developed quantitatively and qualitatively; and agricultural cooperatives have been supplied with an increased number of farm tools, while new scientific and technical methods have been used in carrying out the agricultural work. These successes are considered a new step in guaranteeing the development of the production of food and other necessary items to meet the requirements (?at an early date).

In conclusion, on behalf of the party and government of the LPDR, I once again call on all Lao compatriots to unite around the party and government, promote and expand the people's right to collective mastery positively and with initiative and be determined to endeavor to produce food in a spirit of practicing thrift so as to accumulate capital for the development of agriculture, forestry and irrigation work, which is regarded as the basis for the development of heavy industry in the country. I also call on various fraternal and friendly countries, as well as international organizations to give cooperation and assistance to our LPDR in economic and social development and consolidation in general, and in food production in particular, in order to enable us to be self-sufficient in food and thus contribute to the common cause of supplying food for the world. [end recording]

BRIEFS .

DELEGATION TO CSSR, USSR -- Vientiane, 16 Oct (KPL) -- A Post and Telecommunication [Ministry] delegation, led by its acting minister, Thammasin Saikhampian, on October 14 left here to attend the 10th Ordinary Session of Intersputnik to be held in the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic from October 20-25. The same delegation later is to attend the conference on post and telecommunication work of the socialist countries in Moscow, which is to be convened on November 9-14. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0913 GMT 16 Oct 81 BK]

UNESCO OFFICIAL'S VISIT -- Vientiane, 17 Oct (KPL) -- Outtama Chounlamani, deputy minister of education, sports and religious affairs, on October 15 received here the deputy director of UNESCO for Asia and the Pacific. The meeting took place in an atmosphere of warm cordiality and good understanding. Issues on adult education and refresher courses and the preparation for the official visit to Laos of the UNESCO general director were raised. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0916 GMT 17 Oct 81 BK]

SUPREME COMMAND DIRECTOR ON KAMPUCHEA SITUATION

BK220909 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 22 Oct 81

[22 October statement by Lt Gen Som Khattaphan, director of the Supreme Command Information Office -- recorded]

[Excerpt] Fighting is continuing inside Kampuchea near the Thai border even though it is still the rainy season. Early this year Vietnam recruited about 13,000 new soldiers, mostly from South Vietnam. These new soldiers have been sent to reinforce and replace troops along the border from Oddar Meanchey in the north down to Trat Province. At the same time, there has been a tendency toward the merging of the three anti-Vietnam factions of Sihanouk, Son Sann and Khieu Samphan. This leads us to believe that there will be serious fighting in the coming dry season. Naturally, Vietnam will try to wipe out the resistance groups to gain international recognition of the Heng Samrin government. They want to prove to the world that the whole of Kampuchea is under their control. To achieve this goal, it is likely that they will resort to air support. They might even cross the Thai border in hot pursuit during suppression of their enemies. If that happens our territory will be violated, and we will not tolerate any act of territorial violation. We are always ready to cope with any situation.

Small clashes erupt continuously. The biggest operation by the Khmer Rouge against the Vietnamese side was one which involved the use of 2,000 men near Kompong Sralau. It can be concluded that the Vietnamese are in an inferior position. Vietnam has lost on average 10 men a day.

Accuses SRV of Chemical Use

BK230130 Bangkok POST in English 23 Oct 81 p 1

[Excerpt] The Supreme Command yesterday categorically accused Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea of having used toxic chemicals against Khmer Rouge forces based near the Thai border.

Supreme Command Spokesman Lt Gen Som Khattaphan said that the Vietnamese had sprayed unidentified chemicals on areas parallel to a 35-kilometre stretch of Highway 10 between the western border town of Pailin and Ban Treng.

He told a news conference that the toxins were used in a bid to reduce Khmer Rouge attacks on Vietnamese forces and to prevent guerrilla attempts to destroy the road. He did not give a figure for casualties.

The Khmer Rouge recently claimed that more than 1,100 Kampucheans have fallen victim to Vietnamese chemical warfare.

In a pamphlet released by their Ministry of Health, the Khmer Rouge charged that in addition to those killed about 1,800 have been injured by Vietnamese use of chemicals since April last year.

It said most of the victims were in Koh Kong, Ratanakiri, West Pailin and South Bavel. It specifically mentioned heavy use of toxic gas on March 10, 13 and 21 this year at Pailin, which it said killed eight and wounded 65.

Meanwhile, Vietnamese Heng Samrin forces have accused Thailand of mixing poisonous chemicals in goods sold at the Thai-Kampuchean border, according to army spokesman Colonel Narudon Detpradiyut.

He said the forces had summoned Khmer people in Sisophon and Poipet of Battambang province to hear the blatantly unfounded charges, then told the Khmers that it was necessary to mount stringent security measures to discourage Kampuchean people from going to the border to pick up food and goods.

ARMY OFFICIAL ON ACTIVITY BY SRV-HENG SAMRIN FORCES

BK221459 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 22 Oct 81

[22 October statement by Army Secretary Col Narudon Detpradiyut -- recorded]

[Text] The Vietnamese-Heng Samrin side summoned Kampuchean villagers for meetings at Sisophon and Poipet Districts in Battambang Province and told them that Thai products on sale at the border were contaminated with poisonous chemicals which caused illness to the Kampuchean people. They stepped up measures to prevent Kampuchean people from coming near the border and set out small patrol units, which also were assigned to gather information on locations and troop deployments of the resistance groups. More troops were sent to Oddar Meanchey Province while more heavy weapons and ammunition were delivered to Poipet District opposite Thailand's Ta Phraya District.

Moreover, the Vietnamese-Heng Samrin side has also spread toxic chemicals in the areas along route 10 from (Phraeng) village to Pailin District to prevent the resistance groups from attacking its troops or destroying the route.

From 16 September to 20 October, the Vietnamese-Heng Samrin side launched heavy suppression drives against the Khieu Samphan side and other resistance factions. Furious fighting erupted in the vicinity of Choam Khsan District of Preah Vihear Province and Poipet District of Battambang opposite Ubon Ratchathani, Surin and Rachin Buri Provinces.

THAI GEM MINERS REPORTED SHOT IN KAMPUCHEA

BK231030 Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 23 Oct 81 pp 1, 12

[Text] An urgent radio message was sent from Trat Province on 22 October reporting that on 21 October a battalion of Vietnamese soldiers in Kampuchea drove Pol Pot soldiers into Thai territory at Ban Khlong Kaeo in Tambon Borai, Trat Province. Vietnamese soldiers are now stationed at (Khlong Krachang), (Na Takhom), (Pa Cha-om) and (Kao Lot) villages in Kampuchea, about 15 km from the Thai-Kampuchean border.

The message also reported that on 18 October Vietnamese soldiers shot Thai people who had crossed into Kampuchea to dig for rubies, killing and injuring many of them. Thai soldiers in the area have been alerted and people who regularly cross into Kampuchea to dig for rubies have been warned of possible danger.

Meanwhile, on 22 October Trat Governor Somphong Phansuwan told MATICHON that initial reports indicated that about 30 Thai ruby diggers were killed during the incident, while the number of injured is unknown at this time. The governor said as many as 2,000 people from Thailand have been digging for rubies in Kampuchea.

INTERIOR OFFICIAL DISCUSSES REFUGEE POLICY

BK210941 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 20 Oct 81

[Interview with Loet Hongphakdi, deputy under secretary of state for interior -- recorded; date not given]

[Text] [Loet] We, in the Executive Branch, have been assigned by the government to implement a policy of reducing the number of refugees in Thailand. First, we will ask friendly countries to take as many refugees from us as possible. Second, we will repatriate them on a voluntary basis. There should be no problems because we have already contacted the Lao Government and held discussions with the UNHCR about the repatriation.

[Question] How many refugees and holding centers do we have in the country?

[Answer] The interior ministry has 10 refugee centers under its supervision in Chiang Rai, Phayao, Nan, Loei, Ubon Ratchathani, Nong Khai, Nakhon Ratchasima, Surin and Nakhon Phanom Provinces. We are planning to dissolve all these holding centers except the Ban Winai center in Loei Province for detention of highland Lao and two other centers in Nakhon Phanom and Surin Provinces for lowland Lao and Kampuchean refugees respectively. A total of about 83,355 refugees are in the Interior Ministry's holding centers.

[Question] Can you tell us about assistance and financial support given to us by international organizations?

[Answer] The UNHCR has been helping us since 1975. The UNHCR assistance in 1975 and 1976 was worth about 190 million baht, in 1977 about 230 million baht, in 1978 about 241 million baht, in 1979 about 320 million baht and in 1980 about 360 million baht. Thailand itself has to set an annual budget for refugee relief work. We spent 10 million baht in 1975 and 1976, 10 million baht in 1977, 18 million baht in 1978, 18 million baht in 1979 and 19 million baht in 1980. This is a lot of money. However, we must spend it for humanitarian reasons. This is why we are trying to reduce the number of refugees. In particular, the situation which forced the refugees to leave their homeland ended 5 or 6 years ago.

[Question] Would you please explain how the Interior Ministry will encourage refugees to return to their homeland?

[Answer] As I said earlier, the war ended 5 or 6 years ago. There should be no more refugees fleeing to Thailand. We have instructed all provinces along the border to try to repel any newcomers. I would like to inform the people that those refugees who entered the country before 1 January 1981 will be allowed to resettle in third countries. Those who came in after 1 January 1981 will be treated differently. The highland Lao refugees will be detained at Ban Winai center in Loei. They will not be allowed to go to third countries. This also applies to the lowland Lao refugees at the center in Nakhon Phanom Province. All refugees from Laos will be detained at Ban Winai and Nakhon Phanom holding centers before the other centers are closed down. That is how we will close the other holding centers. Those refugees who entered Thailand after 1 January 1981 have very little chance to go to third countries because they will have to wait until all of those who came before them go first.

VOFA VIEWS THAI POLICY TOWARD REFUGEES

BK211026 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai 1000 GMT 20 Oct 81

[Unattributed Article]

[Text] The date 19 October 1981 marks the 2d anniversary of the declaration of the Thai Government's policy on assistance for Kampuchean refugees. The policy is based on ethical and humanitarian grounds and is designed to comply with the nation's security and interests and relevant UN resolutions. Indochinese refugees are allowed to stay in Thailand on a temporary basis pending repatriation to their homelands or transfer to third countries for resettlement. It is hoped that after the fighting in Kampuchea ends and the situation in that country improves, the Kampuchean refugees will return to their country.

Since communist governments came into power in Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos in 1975, some 550,000 Indochinese refugees have fled to Thailand by land and sea. So far, some 350,000 have been sent to third countries while other 200,000 -- including 120,000 from Kampuchea -- are still living in holding centers in Thailand. These figures do not include about 200,000 Kampucheans who are now living in camps along the border. Another 300,000 Kampucheans travel regularly to the Thai-Kampuchean border to receive aid materials from Thai and UNICEF officials.

The massive influx of Indochinese refugees has affected Thailand's security and created a heavy burden on the Thai Government because they need food, medical care, shelter as well as education to enable them to start a new life in third countries. However, the burden has been relieved by assistance and cooperation from foreign countries and international relief organizations which help the refugees and Thai people in those border areas which have been affected by the refugee migration.

With assistance and cooperation from foreign countries and international organizations, the Thai Government has been able to provide humanitarian assistance to the refugees and send 350,000 of them to resettle in third countries. However, the continuing flow of illegal immigrants from Indochina will make heavier the burden now being shouldered by Thailand. This problem can be solved through the implementation of UN resolutions which require the withdrawal of foreign troops from Kampuchea to allow the Kampuchean people to solve their own problems without outside interference. The Kampuchean illegal immigrants must be allowed to return to their homeland. Meanwhile, effective measures are needed to prevent Kampuchean people from fleeing into Thailand. If this is not done Thailand will have to carry the heavy burden endlessly.

On this occasion, we hope that all countries in the world community will cooperate with each other to find a solution to the refugee problem. In particular, the Indochinese governments should pay more attention to the well-being of their peoples so that they will not flee to other countries. As Thailand has repeatedly emphasized, the refugee problem must be solved at its root.

PROVINCIAL DELEGATION VISITS LAO PROVINCE

BK220850 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 21 Oct 81

[Text] On the morning of 20 October Ubon Ratchathani Governor Bunchuai Sisarakham, Deputy Governor Chanasak Yuwabun and their party paid a visit to Champassak Province, Laos, at the invitation of Thao Om, chairman of the Champassak provincial administration, to strengthen Thai-Lao relations at the local level. Officials of the two countries exchanged pleasantries and exchanged views on the revival and promotion of good relations and understanding at the local level between Ubon Ratchathani and Champassak Provinces. In particular, they stressed the good fraternal relations between Thailand and Laos.

During the meeting, the chairman of the Champassak provincial administration asked the Thai officials to open the border crossing point at Chong Mek from time to time to facilitate the buying and selling of goods between local Thai and Lao people. The Ubon Ratchathani governor accepted the Lao proposal and said he will pass it on for consideration by higher authorities. The Thai and Lao officials discussed other topics during lunch. They agreed during the meeting to will hold further discussions in the future to promote good relations both at the provincial and district levels.

CHINA AGREES TO BUY 150,000 TONS OF RICE

BK220319 Bangkok POST in English 22 Oct 81 p 23

[Text] China has agreed to buy 150,000 tons of rice and 40,000 tons of beans from Thailand, Commerce Minister Chuan Likphai said yesterday. News of the agreement was conveyed to Mr Chuan yesterday by Mr Phat Itsarasena, the director-general of the Foreign Trade Department, who sent a Telex from Beijing where he is heading a Thai mission to negotiate the deal. The price of the purchase has not been disclosed.

Mr Chuan said China had agreed to buy 50,000 tons of 10 percent long grain glutinous rice for the 1980-81 season for shipment by next month, and 100,000 tons of 25 percent grade white rice of the 1981-82 season. The first 60,000 tons of the 25 percent grade white rice will be shipped between next month and April next year and the rest between May and August next year. The 40,000 tons of beans worth over 415 million baht will be shipped between December this year and February 1981. Negotiations on Thai maize sales to China are continuing, Mr Chuan said.

FOREIGN MINISTER SATISFIED WITH ASEAN-EEC TALKS

BK200213 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 20 Oct 81 p 3

[By Jacques Bekaert]

[Text] Brussels -- "We are satisfied with our talks in London as well as in Brussels," Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila told the NATION at the Brussels International Airport as he was about to board a flight for Paris last week.

"We got most of what we wanted. Our relationships with the European Community are very good," he said.

The London meeting was the third between countries of ASEAN and EEC.

One of the main topics discussed in London was, of course, the problem of Kampuchea. Foreign Minister Sitthi did expose the present military situation inside the country while the Indonesian delegates gave the members of the conference an up-to-date report on the political situation and the diplomatic followup of the international conference on Kampuchea held in New York last July. The conference's resolution is co-sponsored by over 40 nations and now has the support of 100 countries.

Belgian Foreign Minister Charles Ferdinand Nothomb observed that no matter how strong the recent UN vote to keep the Democratic Kampuchean seat was, it was urgent to form some kind of a coalition government. Several European countries, including Belgium, may not continue their support for Democratic Kampuchea forever, he said.

"We had an historic meeting of the three Khmer factions in Singapore but the talks in Bangkok are not going so well. But we hope to see some real progress after the next meeting on Oct 28," Sitthi said.

However, Singapore Foreign Minister S. Dhanabalan did express concern over the current stalemate. "We are very worried about the Chinese and the Khmer attitude," said Dhanabalan. "They are going back on their promises. We are afraid that China and the Khmer Rouge have misinterpreted the recent vote at the UN on the Kampuchean credentials."

Several of the ASEAN delegates told their European counterparts: "Please help us convince the Chinese. Nobody wants to see the Khmer Rouge back in power. We will not be satisfied with a simple cosmetic change."

It is also a point of view of many ASEAN delegates that at this stage Son Sann and his Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF) are still weak and are no match for the Khmer Rouge.

"But he (Son Sann) will represent legality once a coalition government is formed. We will have to make him as strong as possible. There is no alternative -- at least no non-communist alternative for the moment," an ASEAN delegate said.

To the surprise of most of the participants of the EEC-ASEAN talks, he also suggested that if Son Sann was strong enough, he would be able to make a choice between the Khmer Rouge and Heng Samrin.

"We don't object so much to the Vietnamese presence in Kampuchea as to the way they invaded the country," he said. It was, however, a lonely voice which was not shared by any other members of the London meeting.

From London, the ASEAN ministers went to Brussels for an informal meeting with the Commission of the European Community. In the final communique, the Commission re-emphasised its strong support for ASEAN's endeavours towards closer regional economic cooperation. Both sides pledged their support for the North-South dialogue which takes place in Cancun, Mexico later this week.

Sitthi will be visiting a number of Latin American countries before returning to Bangkok on Sunday [25 October].

FOREIGN MINISTRY REJECTS UN RESOLUTION ON KAMPUCHEA

OW221509 Hanoi VNA in English 1501 GMT 22 Oct 81

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, October 22 -- The Foreign Ministry of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam today issued the following statement: The UN General Assembly on October 21 adopted a resolution on what it called the "Kampuchean situation" in an attempt to impose on the Kampuchean people a "political solution" as absurdly demanded by the unilateral meeting called "International Conference on Kampuchea" held in New York last July. The United Nations was thus misused again to cover up the criminal plots and actions of the Chinese expansionists in their collusion with U.S. imperialism and certain reactionary circles in the ASEAN countries against the Kampuchean people and all the three Indochinese countries, against peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

This resolution of the United Nations not only ignores the glaring reality of Kampuchea, it also brazenly distorts this situation. It must be made clear again that there is no such thing as "instability" in Kampuchea. There is only the wonderful regeneration of the Kampuchean people. In the less than three years they are free of genocide by the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique of butchers. Instability only exists at the Thai-Kampuchean border as a result of the erroneous policy of the Thai authorities who side with China and the United States by giving aid and comfort, including military assistance, to reactionary Khmers in exile on Thai territory and smuggling them back to Kampuchea to work against the revival of the Kampuchean people.

It must also be pointed out that a number of ASEAN capitals have been used as meeting places for the genocidal Pol Pot group and other Khmer reactionaries of all colours to form a "coalition" government against the revolutionary administration which was elected through a general election in Kampuchea and which is efficiently handling all domestic and external affairs of the country. The manipulators and supporters of this extremely blatant interference are none other than the Chinese expansionists and the U.S. imperialists.

Very few people today fail to see that the real danger to peace and stability in Southeast Asia is the collusion between Chinese expansionism and U.S. imperialism against the Kampuchean people and all the three Indochinese countries. Yet the UN resolution does not say anything about this threat; it does not demand an end to it, but urges the "withdrawal of foreign forces" from Kampuchea in order to deprive the Kampuchean people and all the three Indochinese countries of their legitimate right to self-defence.

The UN resolution also seeks to replace the legally constituted administration in Kampuchea by a foreign-imposed "coalition" between the genocidal clique of Pol Pot and a number of other puppets. As such, the resolution is an involvement in an utterly brutal intervention against the independence and sovereignty of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, and a violation of the fundamental principles of the UN Charter.

This resolution openly demands that the United Nations sponsor the so-called "International Conference on Kampuchea" and "Ad Hoc Committee on Kampuchea". The aim is to use the United Nations as an instrument of pressure for what is termed as the "Kampuchean problem" and to impose the will of the Chinese expansionists, the U.S. imperialists, certain reactionary circles in the ASEAN countries and their valets on the Kampuchean people, all the three Indochinese countries, and the forces of progress which are struggling for the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, for peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

It is clear that this UN resolution is flying in the face of the real situation in Kampuchea; it runs counter to the legitimate interests of the Kampuchean people and all the three Indochinese countries, to peace and stability in Southeast Asia. This mistake is all the more glaring since there is absolutely no ambiguity about the Kampuchean situation.

This mistake is also a heavy blow to the prestige of the United Nations, and as long as it was not been remedied the United Nations cannot play a positive role in the settlement of problems related to peace and stability in Southeast Asia. The government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam fully supports the statement issued by the PRK Foreign Ministry on October 16 completely rejecting the resolution adopted by the UN General Assembly on October 21.

The proposals made by the Vietnamese, Lao and Kampuchean foreign ministers in Ho Chi Minh City and Phnom Penh and the new proposal advanced by the three Indochinese countries concerning the "guiding principles for relations between the Indochinese countries and the ASEAN countries" constitute the correct course to preserve peace, stability and cooperation in Southeast Asia. This course meets the aspirations of the peoples of the region and has won broad support and sympathy from public opinion in the world.

Nothing can reverse the course of things in Kampuchea. All attempts by the Chinese expansionists, the U.S. imperialists, other reactionary forces and their henchmen to undermine the sovereignty and security of the PRK, wreck the militant solidarity between the three Indochinese countries, bring about a confrontation between the Indochinese countries and the ASEAN countries, and destroy peace in Southeast Asia, will end in complete failure.

UN Delegate Rejects Resolution

OW230329 Hanoi VNA in English 0318 GMT 23 Oct 81

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, October 23 -- Ambassador Ha Van Lau, head delegate of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam at the United Nations, has categorically rejected the resolution on the so-called "situation in Kampuchea" sponsored by ASEAN and some other countries.

Speaking before the vote on October 21, he said that Vietnam supports the stance of the Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea which rejects and considers as "illegal, null and void" all resolutions concerning Kampuchea to be adopted at the current session of the General Assembly based on the falsification of the situation in Kampuchea and the attempt to impose a so-called "overall political solution" on the Kampuchean people under revival, and in disregard of the protests from the PRK government.

Ambassador Ha Van Lau stressed: "So long as the United Nations was not (not) thrown away the Pol Pot political corpses who are carrying with them the offensive smell of the mass graves even worse than the gas chambers of Hitler, the prestige of our organisation will be stained by the blood of millions of Kampucheans slaughtered by these butchers who are posing as representatives of their victims. Neither can our organisation play its incumbent role of restoring peace and stability in Southeast Asia".

NHAN DAN CLAIMS U.S. POLICY CONDEMNED AT UN

BK221254 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 22 Oct 81

[Excerpts] The Hanoi daily NHAN DAN says in its commentary on 22 October that Washington's aggressive policy has been widely condemned at the 36th UN General Assembly.

NHAN DAN says: The 36th session of the UN General Assembly is an event of important significance, that is the communique which bears an obvious anti-U.S. character as observed by the New York TIMES of the ministerial conference and head delegates of 93 nonaligned countries at the UN on 28 September. [sentence as heard] The communique has on nine occasions condemned the United States for threatening world peace and prosperity.

Never in the history of this international body has the United States been condemned as in this document by a major part accounting for two-thirds of the UN members.

NHAN DAN notes: It is a clear demonstration against the U.S. aggressive policy which is being unfolded right at the UN as well as in other places of the world.

PHAM VAN DONG GREETS GREEK PREMIER ON ELECTION

OW221649 Hanoi VNA in English 1520 GMT 22 Oct 81

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, October 22 -- Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong has sent a congratulatory message to Andreas Papandreu on his election as prime minister of the Hellenic Republic, saying:

"I wish Your Excellency the best of health and success in your noble mission. May the friendship between Vietnam and Greece further consolidate and develop."

OFFICIALS ATTEND ROMANIAN ARMY DAY RECEPTION

OW221633 Hanoi VNA in English 1522 GMT 22 Oct 81

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, October 22 -- Romanian military attache Colonel Florin Rusu gave a film show here tonight to celebrate the 37th anniversary of the Romanian People's Army.

Present were Deputy Defence Minister Major General Vu Xuan Chief, Deputy Foreign Minister Hoang Luong, and other Vietnamese representatives. Romanian Ambassador Ion Medrea and members of the diplomatic corps in Hanoi also attended the celebration.

The command of the Vietnamese Engineering Corps held a meeting on the same occasion.

POLISH POSTER EXHIBITION OPENS IN HANOI

OW211850 Hanoi VNA in English 1457 GMT 21 Oct 81

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, October 21 -- An exhibition of Polish posters opened here today under the auspices of the Ministry of Culture. The exhibits sing the Polish people's love for peace, their sense of international solidarity, their anti-imperialist stance and the achievements of their revolutionary. [as received]

Vice-Minister of Culture Mai Vy and Polish Ambassador Jan Sliwinski attended the opening ceremony.

VISITING WFTU GROUP HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE

OW221549 Hanoi VNA in English 1452 GMT 22 Oct 81

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, October 22 -- The high-level delegation of the World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU) led by its secretary K.G. Sriwatava yesterday, Oct. 20, held a press conference in Ho Chi Minh City at the end of its visit to Vietnam and Kampuchea.

During its visit, the delegation held a cordial talk with Nguyen Duc Thuan, president and general secretary of the Vietnam Federation of Trade Union's and its Secretariat.

In a communique distributed to the press, the delegation warmly congratulated the Vietnamese workers and people on their outstanding achievements in the economic, cultural and educational fields recorded in the past year in extremely difficult conditions.

The communique says the WFTU now as in the past shall always side with the Vietnamese workers and people and shall give them as it did in the past its solidarity and support in whatever circumstance.

It roundly condemns the U.S. imperialists and the Chinese expansionists and other reactionary forces for seeking by every possible means to intervene in the internal affairs of the Indochinese countries, thus creating a very tense situation in Southeast Asia.

It affirms that the International Conference on Kampuchea and the resolutions adopted at this conference are at variance with the realities in Kampuchea, the principles of the U.N. Charter and international law. It demands that the Pol Pot clique be expelled from the U.N. and the seat of Kampuchea at this international organisation be handed over to the State Council of the People's Republic of Kampuchea which is the sole genuine representative of the Kampuchean people.

The delegation fully supports the just and reasonable proposals which the Governments of Viet Nam, Laos and Kampuchea have put forward with a view to turning Southeast Asia into a zone of peace and stability and in their statements that they are ready to sign with the People's Republic of China treaties of non-aggression and peaceful coexistence.

On behalf of the Vietnamese workers and trade unions Nguyen Duc Thuan expressed his sincere thanks to the WFTU and its affiliated organisations for the solidarity and support extended to the workers, trade unions, and people of Vietnam in their past and present struggle as well as to the peoples of Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos in their present national construction and struggle against all the schemes and manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists, the Beijing ruling circles and other reactionary forces for the defence of their national sovereignty and their homelands.

BRIEFS

GDR PRESS DELEGATION VISITS -- A delegation of the Press Department under the GDR Foreign Ministry led by Gunter Fritsch, the head of the department, paid a visit here from October 17-22. The delegation had working sessions with the Press Department under the Vietnamese Ministry for Foreign Affairs, and the press service. It was received by Hoang Tung, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and head of the Party Commission for Propaganda and Education, and by Vo Dong Giang, vice-minister for foreign affairs. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1524 GMT 22 Oct 81 OW]

INTERNATIONAL JOURNALISTS CONGRESS -- Hanoi, 19 Oct (VNA) -- The Ninth Congress of the International Organization of Journalists (IOJ) was opened in Moscow today with the participation of more than 400 delegates and observers from more than 100 countries in the world. Delegations of the Vietnam Journalists' Association led by its Secretary-General Luu Quy Ky, the Kampuchean Journalists' Association by its President Chay Saphon, and the Lao Journalists' Association by its Vice-President Chaloun Vongsamveng, attended the congress. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1518 GMT 19 Oct 81 OW]

KAMPUCHEAN PAPER DELEGATION -- Hanoi, 19 Oct (VNA) -- A delegation of the paper KAMPUCHEA, central organ of the Kampuchean Front for National Construction, led by its Deputy Editor-in-Chief Pen Panha, paid a friendship visit to Vietnam on October 5-18. The delegation was cordially received by Hoang Tung, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, director of the party Central Committee Commission for Propaganda and Education and editor-in-chief of NHAN DAN, central organ of the party. The delegation discussed with the Editorial Board of NHAN DAN measures to increase cooperation and mutual assistance between the two papers. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 0723 GMT 19 Oct 81 OW]

LUXEMBOURG SOCIALIST PARTY SUPPORT -- Hanoi, 15 Oct (VNA) -- "The Luxembourg Socialist Workers' Party [LSWP] strongly supports the cause of national building and defense of the peoples of the three Indochinese countries," said LSWP Chairman Robert Kreips in a recent meeting in Luxembourg with Vietnamese Ambassador Mai Van Bo. Robert Krieps said it was a fact that the Vietnamese Army and people had helped the Kampuchean people put an end to genocide and begin a period of regeneration. "To the Kampuchean people, the Vietnamese Army and people are their liberators," he said. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1556 GMT 15 Oct 81 OW]

AUSTRALIAFRASER, HAYDEN CITED ON SINAI PEACE FORCE

BK221309 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 1110 GMT 22 Oct 81

[Australian Insight program]

[Text] I am (Graham Dobell). The prime minister Mr Fraser has announced that Australia will contribute 200 to 300 personnel to the American-backed Sinai peace force, which will supervise the final withdrawal of Israel from the Sinai Peninsula and the return of Sinai to Egypt. Australia's participation is conditional on Britain and Canada agreeing to contribute.

At a news conference after his announcement to Parliament, Mr Fraser was asked why Australians should be involved.

[Begin Fraser recording] A more peaceful Middle East, a more peaceful world. The Middle East is an area of vast strategic importance, and if it blows up in conflagration and conflict, then that cannot be confined to the Middle East. It would affect people who are allies of us, it would change the lives of Europeans, it would change the lives of the Japanese, most of whose oil comes from the Middle East. I made the point in the Parliament that so often countries that devoutly want peace have just sat back and let somebody else look after peace. In other words, peace has gone by default, and if every country does that around the world, peace will go by default. Now that has happened too often in past years. We, in part, made the decision when we did, some days ago, and conveyed that to the countries concerned and to President Reagan, because of the impressions that [Deputy Prime Minister] Mr Anthony had gained in Egypt of the need to bolster the process, of the need to ensure peace. And we hope that our decisions, in some small way, might contribute to the successful establishment of the force. [end recording]

The prime minister told Parliament that the Middle East peace process involving Israel, Egypt and the United States was the nearest thing to a political miracle in our time. Under the Camp David accords Israel was scheduled to withdraw completely from the Sinai Peninsula by the end of April next year. But that withdrawal depended on a peacekeeping force, which would supervise security arrangements. It was unfortunate that the Soviet Union had refused to allow the United Nations force originally envisaged, but Russia must not be allowed veto power. Mr Fraser said the failure of Australia and other Western countries to participate would require the United States to bear the burden itself. It would be seen as a failure by the West to support United States' policies in the Middle East. The prime minister said Australia's involvement would enhance prospects for a more broadly-based force.

The public opinion polls have been running against Australian troops going to the Middle East, and much of Mr Fraser's speech was obviously aimed at answering these fears. Peace in the Middle East was of enormous significance to Australia, he said, and conflict would have profound repercussions. He was asked about the opinion polls.

[Begin recording] I would say two things. You don't govern by opinion polls. On matters of great national moment, governments have to take the decision and then be prepared to argue for that decision. An opinion poll taken, in a sense in vacuum -- when the arguments have not been fully laid out, when the circumstances have not been made out -- will be a gag to a nation's view about what ought to be done. And I think it is worth noting that we have put very strict provisions (?around our own) commitment.

First, (?they are) to the nature of the countries that participate. But then the overriding orders to our force commander, a limited duration -- but one that is yet to be negotiated -- it is a commitment that will be made at the beginning of a certain size and of a certain quality in terms of our own military forces; but it is not going to be supplemented through time.

Now, these are all things that I believe are reassuring to Australians -- that it is a peacekeeping force, that it is not something that would grow and accumulate and turn out to be something else. I have heard people saying: I wonder if it will become part of the Rapid Deployment Force that the United States has been talking about. Well, it is not going to. And part of the provisions we needed -- and which we got -- is the certainty that no part of the force would become part of the Rapid Deployment Force. So, it is a question of having the arguments laid out, letting Australians understand the seriousness of them, and the government arguing for them. [end recording]

Mr Fraser said that while there was a limit to what Australia could do as a middle power, it could still make a useful contribution. The prime minister said he wrote to President Reagan on 12 October saying Australia would participate if certain conditions were met. Australia would agree if Britain and Canada also agreed to participate, because Canberra saw significant European participation as a critical factor. Mr Fraser said the Australian commander would be instructed to consult with Australian authorities if he received orders which went beyond the agreed purposes of the force. He said specifically that no part of the peacekeeping force should have any association with the United States Rapid Deployment Force.

Mr Fraser said Australia would consider providing an air transport unit with helicopters and fixed wing aircraft. He conveyed Australia's move to the prime ministers of Great Britain and Canada and hoped they would be making a decision shortly.

The prime minister was asked about the safety of the 200 to 300 Australians who would be involved. [begin recording] The record of peacekeeping forces in the postwar years has been pretty good. I cannot ever say that there is no danger, that there is no problem. Our defense people have obviously been very closely consulted in all of this. All I can say is that in weighing up the total consequences, we believe that Australia ought to contribute. [end recording]

The opposition Labor Party strongly attacked the government's announcement. It said Australia should not go to the Sinai. The leader of the opposition, Mr Hayden: [begin Hayden recording] The government has made a grievous mistake. Its conditional agreement to send Australian military forces to the Sinai cannot be supported by the Labor Party. It is wrongly based and it is deceptively argued. The government has dithered and delayed for 6 months on this issue simply to accommodate American strategic interests. Now we have made our decision dependent on the decisions of other countries. Mr Fraser's artful statement abandons the principle that Australia is an independent nation that determines independent foreign policy decisions.

[Unidentified correspondent] Those 70 percent of people who apparently in the opinion polls say that they do not want Australians in the Sinai, what is left for them? Can they go anywhere now?

[Answer] They can make their opposition to what Mr Fraser has decided quite clear. They should establish beyond any doubt that he is taking the country in a direction which is unacceptable to 7 out of 10 Australians. Government should be responsive to the wishes of the Australian people, and especially in this case, where not only are they overwhelmingly opposed to what he is proposing, but they are quite justified in establishing that opposition.

[Question] Mr Hayden, Australia's participation in the force is dependent on a few fairly stringent provisos it seems. Now, wouldn't that satisfy the (?judgment) of the ALP [Australian Labor Party] in relation to the commitment to the force?

[Answer] There is no clearly defined set of provisos. There are some rather open-ended general-purpose declarations. The most astounding feature of the whole arrangement is that Australia's commitment will be dependent on a prior decision by Canada and Great Britain to participate in this United States-sponsored multination military force. It is a rather strange procedure that an independent nation has to depend in the final result on its foreign policy decision-making according to what other countries do.

[Question] Are you satisfied that we won't become part of the deployment force, for instance?

[Answer] Well, we have guarantees on that, and I don't want to waste time on that argument, but we are to focus on the much more disturbing potential difficulties we will face in the Middle East, namely, because it is so volatile and unpredictable in the course of hostilities. Hostilities could arise there which engulf this multination U.S.-sponsored military force with the consequence that they are overwhelmed. They are only a very lightly armed observer unit. No, we should not be there. We should not be there because, as the minister for foreign affairs, Mr Street, has declared, it is well outside our sphere of interest. We should not be there because events can get underway over which we have not control, and accordingly we become hostages of fortune. We should not be there because it can impair very seriously our relations with that part of the world. We should not be there because the Camp David accords have broken down very badly and are no longer credible, and we should not be there because this is not the way to resolve the conflict in that part of the world.

[Question] Mr Hayden, how do you reply to the American statement that is supported by the Prime Minister that the Camp David accords are the one hope for peace, and that we have to do our bit for that?

[Answer] The argument that this is the one hope for peace has to be established. The Camp David accords are in reverse. The Camp David accords also provide for withdrawal of Israeli military forces from the West Bank and Gaza and processes designed to establish the autonomy of the Palestinian people in that region. There can be no peaceful settlement of the problems in the Middle East unless there is a resolution of the Palestinian problem. That alone will not resolve all of the problems, but it is a necessary precondition. Now, the Israeli Government under Mr Begin has taken steps to make sure that that part of the Camp David accords cannot be successful. Therefore, the Camp David accords have fallen apart. [end recording]

SRV URGED TO RECONSIDER KAMPUCHEAN POSITION

BK210538 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0500 GMT 21 Oct 81

[Text] Australia has appealed to Vietnam to reconsider its position and to heed the overwhelming demand of United Nations members that it withdraw from Kampuchea. The appeal was made by Australia's ambassador, Mr David Anderson, during a UN General Assembly debate on the Kampuchean issue.

Quoting the communique issued after the recent Commonwealth heads of government meeting in the Australian city of Melbourne, Mr Anderson repeated fears that the Kampuchean situation poses a threat to international peace and security. He stated that the Commonwealth leaders were gravely concerned that if the tension in Southeast Asia were left unchecked, major powers would actively intervene in the region's affairs.

The Australian ambassador said his government did not recognize the Heng Samrin administration in Phnom Penh as legal, nor did it recognize the ousted Khmer Rouge regime of Pol Pot. Mr Anderson said a resolution now before the United Nations embodies the serious attempt to formulate a plan for reaching an internationally acceptable solution and Australia was pleased to co-sponsor it. The resolution, which is also being supported by the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, calls for the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea and the holding of UN-sponsored elections.

REPORTS OF U.S. URANIUM TO S. AFRICA TO BE CHECKED

BK141305 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 1130 GMT 14 Oct 81

[Text] The prime minister, Mr Fraser, says he will investigate reports that the United States may resume supply of enriched uranium to South Africa. Replying to a question from the deputy opposition leader, Mr Bowen, in Federal Parliament the prime minister said he will report on the claims as soon as possible.

Mr Bowen had asked if the government would make known to the United States its grave misgivings about such an action. He said this was in the light of South Africa's consistent refusal to sign the nuclear nonproliferation treaty or to submit to the international atomic energy safeguards.

BRIEFS

CULTURAL AGREEMENT WITH PRC -- The exchange of performing artistes between China and Australia is to increase under a new cultural agreement signed in Beijing today. Under the 2-year agreement between the two governments, China will send a full-scale Beijing Opera troupe to Australia in 1983 and Australia will send a theatrical performing group to China in 1982. The agreement covers a wide range of exchanges embracing the visual arts, music, education and the media. Radio Australia's Beijing correspondent Richard Thwaites says a major budget item on the Australian side is support for Radio Australia's English language teaching broadcasts to China due to begin next year. [Text] [Melbourne Overseas Service in English 1130 GMT 16 Oct 81 BK]

AID TO PHILIPPINES -- Australia will give consultancy services worth more than \$2 million to the Philippines to help the country's industries switch from oil to coal. The Australian Embassy in Manila said that an agreement providing for technical assistance over 3 years had been signed by the Philippine acting foreign minister, Mr Collantes, and Australia's ambassador, Mr Wilcott. [Text] [Melbourne Overseas Service in English 1130 GMT 18 Oct 81 BK]

FOREIGN INVESTMENT -- Foreign investment in Australia is continuing at a record rate. The Bureau of Statistics says the net inflow of foreign investment in the June quarter was A\$1,766 million, that is equivalent to U.S. \$1,992 million. The previous record was A\$992 million set in the March quarter. The majority of the capital came from the United States and Britain, with each country providing more than \$500 million. [Text] [Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 2 Sep 81 BK]

OIL EXPLORATION -- Another significant oil flow has been produced in South Australia's Cooper Basin and two companies are to invest A\$33 million to search for oil off the coast of South Australia. (Deli) Petroleum, the exploration operator for the Cooper Basin has revealed that the (Merimelia) No 6 well has recorded a flow of 2,700 barrels a day. [Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 2 Sep 81 BK]

NEW INTELLIGENCE CHIEF -- An official of the Foreign Affairs Department has been put in charge of the Australian Secret Intelligence Service, the nation's overseas spy organisation, for the next 6 months. He is Mr John Ryan, a deputy secretary in the department. Mr Ryan has been appointed director-general of the Melbourne-based service. He replaces Mr Ian Kennison, who has held the post for the past 6 years. It is understood that Mr Ryan's appointment is an interim one until the Federal Government's choice for a permanent director-general becomes available for the job. [Text] [Sydney THE AUSTRALIAN in English 9 Oct 81 p 1 BK]

AUSTRALIA'S MCVEIGH HOLDS TALKS WITH RADIUS

BK160929 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0915 GMT 16 Oct 81

[Text] Jakarta, 16 Oct (ANTARA) -- A tripartite trade cooperation between Indonesia, Papua New Guinea and Australia figured importantly in the talk here Thursday [15 October] between Trade and Cooperatives Minister Radius Prawiro and his Australian counterpart Daniel Thomas McVeigh.

The two agreed to study ways of establishing a cooperation body for the three neighbouring countries to boost trade relations. For the same purpose a delegation of Papua New Guinea visited Indonesia some time ago.

Both Radius and McVeigh expressed disappointment with the absence of the United States at the sixth tin conference between producers and consumers scheduled in Malaysia from October 19 to 23. Indonesia and Australia, both tin producing countries, expected the presence of both tin producers and consumers at the conference to sort out their differences over international tin prices.

Radius on the occasion expressed the Indonesian Government's gratitude for the Australian support in the Indonesian struggle to improve its coffee export quota at the recent international coffee session in London. According to Radius, Indonesia gained a \$57 million surplus in trade with Australia this year. He hopes bilateral trade between Indonesia and Australia could be promoted in the future.

Next Monday the secretary general of the Trade and Cooperatives Ministry will lead an Indonesian delegation to Darwin to seek markets for cement and plywood in that country.

Concludes Visit

BK170254 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1500 GMT 16 Oct 81

[Excerpts] The Australian minister of housing and construction, Thomas McVeigh, said at a press meeting in the Mandarin Hotel in Jakarta today that Australia wished to expand its trade relations with Indonesia. Further talks on this subject will be held in Canberra in November this year between an Indonesian delegation and Australian Government officials. Thomas McVeigh said that various seminars had been held in Indonesia and Australia in the framework of expanding trade relations between the two countries.

Thomas McVeigh departed Indonesia this evening to return to Australia.

UAE OIL MINISTER CALLS ON PRESIDENT SUHARTO

BK191408 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 19 Oct 81

[Text] UAE Minister of Petroleum and Mineral Resources Mani' ibn Sa'id al-'Utaybah has said that his country wishes to establish good coordination with other countries, especially OPEC members such as Indonesia. He told newsmen this after paying a courtesy call on President Suharto at Merdeka Palace today. At the meeting, the UAE minister handed over a letter from UAE head of state Shaykh Rashid ibn Humayd Al Nuhayyan to President Suharto about an OPEC meeting due to be held in Abu Dhabi on 9 December. The meeting will discuss crude prices, OPEC's long-term strategy and OPEC's relations with developing countries.

Mines and Energy Minister Subroto, who accompanied the UAE minister, said that Indonesia fully supported the UAE stand, because Indonesia would like OPEC's long-term strategy to be agreed upon soon so that it could be used as a guide in OPEC's relations with the industrialized countries.

Prior to the opening of the Abu Dhabi meeting, an extraordinary meeting is to be held in Geneva, Switzerland.

SUHARTO RECEIVES BULGARIAN PARLIAMENTARIANS

BK221420 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 21 Oct 81

[Text] During a meeting with President Suharto at the Bina Graha Building in Jakarta today, the visiting Bulgarian parliamentary delegation, led by Deputy Speaker Mrs. Milena Stamboliyska, conveyed personal greetings from Bulgarian President Todor Zhivkov as well as greetings to the Indonesian people. During the meeting, the Bulgarian delegation was briefed by President Suharto on economic development in the country and the principles of Indonesia's foreign policy, which is based on Pancasila.

Mrs. Milena Stamboliyska told newsmen that Bulgaria supports Indonesia's role in creating an atmosphere of peace in Southeast Asia. She said that like Indonesia, Bulgaria is also a peace-loving country, and its people uphold the principles of democracy.

The visit of the Bulgarian parliamentary delegation to Indonesia is to reciprocate an Indonesian parliamentary delegation's visit to that country in 1974. The six-man delegation will stay in Indonesia until 27 October and will visit Jogjakarta and Bali.

TWO NAMES PROPOSED TO REPLACE MALIK IN 1982

BK141557 Hong Kong AFP in English 1545 GMT 14 Oct 81

[Text] Jakarta, 14 Oct (AFP) -- An Indonesian social group today proposed two names to replace Vice President Adam Malik after the 1982 general elections, in the first move of its kind in the country. There is not the least question any more as to who will stand for president, considering the recent wave of appeals for President Suharto to continue his incumbency, a delegation leader of the "Study and Communication Forum" (Fosko) said.

In a written statement presented to parliament, Fosko proposed Economic Minister Coordinator Prof Wijoyo Nitisastro or Information Minister Ali Murtopo for the vice presidency.

Nitisastro should be the choice if economic matters are the preponderant concern, and Ali Murtopo if political issues, especially domestic, have the upper hand, Fosko argued.

BRIEFS

NATIONAL INFORMATION CENTER -- Jakarta, 7 Oct (AFP) -- The Indonesian Government has decided to set up a 'national information centre' (Pusin) with the aim at deterring news from abroad that could bring about bad effects to this country, an Information Ministry spokesman said today. "Beside coordinating and disseminating information on government policies, Pusin will be charged with deterring news reports from abroad that present wrong pictures about Indonesia," the spokesman said. [Excerpt] [Hong Kong AFP in English 0451 GMT 7 Oct 81 BK]

MARCOS ATTENDS NORTH-SOUTH TALKS IN CANCUN

Departure From Manila

HK190349 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 18 Oct 81

[Excerpts] President Marcos left at 1800 last night for Honolulu to go to the summer capital of Cancun in Mexico where he will participate in a dialogue between the rich and poor nations. Before he boarded the Philippine Airlines DC 10, the president said the Cancun summit would be attended by 22 world leaders which signaled the beginning of a new era in global cooperation. The president is one of the 22 world leaders invited to take part in the summit conference known as the international meeting on cooperation and development. He is the only leader among the ASEAN member nations invited to the 22-nation conference. Mr Marcos said that the aim of the meeting is to break the deadlock that stalled the progress of the North-South dialogue and vital world economic issues. The president added that everyone hopes that the gathering of world leaders will produce the beginning of understanding to pave the way for international cooperation and reform.

Mr Marcos was seen off at the airport by the first lady Imelda Romualdez Marcos, the diplomatic corps, members of the cabinet and other friends. The president was accompanied by Prime Minister Cesar Virata, Industry, Trade and Investment Minister Roberto Ongpin and other government officials including Media Affairs Minister (Gregorio Santadia).

Arrival in Cancun

HK220815 Baguio Mountain Province Broadcasting Corporation in English 0400 GMT 21 Oct 81

[Text] President Marcos today expressed optimism over the outcome of the 2-day Cancun summit which begins tomorrow. In a press interview shortly after his arrival in the Mexican resort, the president noted the willingness of world leaders to come together to solve the serious problems of the world. He described the Cancun summit as a breakthrough in international relations. The president said the Cancun conference is a breakthrough because for the first time the political will of world leaders will be directly applied to international disputes. The chief executive reiterated his views that the economic ailment affecting the world is a symptom of the deterioration of moral order in the world.

President Marcos, his daughter Aimee, and cabinet officials led by Prime Minister Cesar Virata arrived in Cancun yesterday morning after an 8-hour flight from Hawaii where they stopped over for 2 days. The Philippine delegation was met warmly at the airport by Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo and other government officials. Their arrival ceremony for the president included military honors. A 42-gun salute, 21 for each leader, and a colorful welcome from the crowd of some 3,000. In an arrival statement, the president said, they went to Cancun in search of a future for the relationship of the rich and poor nations.

Meets Zhao, Nyerere

HK230710 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 22 Oct 81

[Text] Prior to the Cancun session, President Marcos had an exchange of views with Premier Zhao Ziyang of China and President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania Wednesday night on the eve of the North-South dialogue or Thursday morning in Manila. During the meetings, the three leaders each expressed their countries' stand and of the regions they represent on the issues to be discussed in the 2-day conference. [Words indistinct] to the bilateral talks centered on the proposal to establish a new global economic order to restore the economic [words indistinct] of the developing nations.

The meetings were held at the president's suite on the fourth floor of the Cancun Sheraton Hotel where all the summit participants are billeted. Meanwhile, Mr Marcos is scheduled to meet U.S. President Ronald Reagan during lunchtime on Thursday [words indistinct].

Addresses Summit

HK230744 Baguio Mountain Province Broadcasting Corporation in English 0400 GMT
23 Oct 81

[Text] President Marcos today gave top priority to the short and long-term solution for the food problem of 31 low income countries at the Cancun summit meeting in Mexico. The president called on developed and developing nations to focus their investments on food programs for the 31 hungriest nations of the world. He proposed for the increase in bilateral trade and to replenish the fund for agricultural development. In stressing that food is the basic of all human needs, President Marcos called on donor countries to increase their food aid to meet the food import needs of the hungriest nations.

On the question of energy, the president urged the summit participants to agree to increase the efficiency of energy use and development. He also asked the participants to address the energy problem on a unified matter.

The president presented a document covering the two other major issues in the ongoing conference, namely on trade and financial and monetary system. The president, after presenting the documents, expressed confidence that the plan will be converted into reality.

Meantime, latest word from Cancun, Mexico: President Marcos today presented to the Cancun summit four major proposals to help eradicate world poverty, achieve monetary and international trade reform and confront the world energy crisis. The president submitted the proposals in separate documents during the opening session of the 2-day North-South dialogue. The president called on dollar countries to focus their investments in the food programs of the 31 hungriest low income countries and increase their aid to them. The president also called for an early agreement between the Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development and the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries for the immediate replenishment of the International Fund for Agricultural Development.

On energy, the chief executive called for unified action on the energy problem not only in providing financing but also making appropriate technology rapidly available to developing countries.

Meanwhile, President Marcos has endorsed the convening of a general agreement on trade and tariffs of a ministerial meeting next year. The meeting will discuss trade problems and possibly set up a machinery or a permanent committee on reviews and implementation. The president pointed out that there can be no real and massive progress if nearly a quarter of humanity is hungry. He added that assistance to the hungriest nations holds the greatest promise by cooperative action the rich and poor countries alike can take. The chief executive called attention to the 1974 declaration of the world food conference that no child should go to bed hungry. He noted that hunger and malnutrition had gone worse for about 1 billion people, almost all in the poorest countries. President Marcos said that man's plight now has the appropriate apology, and the growing political world should increase food production.

ROMULO ADDRESSES UN DEBATE ON KAMPUCHEA

HK200355 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 0230 GMT 20 Oct 81

[Text] At the United Nations' headquarters, Philippine Foreign Minister Carlos P. Romulo called on the UN General Assembly yesterday to approve the program for peace in Kampuchea devised by an international conference last July. He also appealed to Vietnam to join the peace talks called for in that program. Foreign Minister Romulo made the call in opening the General Assembly's 3-day annual debate on the Kampuchean problem.

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